THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JUNE 1807:

With a Plan and Elevation of Mr RENNIE's *design of the* LIGHT-HOUSE *to be erected on the* BELL ROCK.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from May 26. to June 25. 1807, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1807.		Barom.	Thermom.		Rain.	Weather.
			M.	N.	In. Pts.	
May	26	30 1	51	60	0.15	Rain
	27	30 2	52	59	0.11	Ditto
	28	30 25	43	52	0.15	Ditto
	29	30 3	40	53	—	Clear
	30	30 25	41	55	—	Ditto
	31	30 1	43	52	—	Ditto
June	1	30	45	55	—	Ditto
	2	29 9	46	60	—	Ditto
	3	29.81	45	63	—	Cloudy
	4	29 65	47	60	—	Ditto
	5	29 4	48	49	0.01	Showers
	6	29.51	47	65	0.02	Ditto
	7	29.6	46	63	—	Clear
	8	29.65	49	59	—	Ditto
	9	29.71	51	63	—	Ditto
	10	29.8	49	64	0.01	Showers
	11	29.7	48	57	—	Cloudy
	12	29 61	47	57	0.01	Shower
	13	29.5	49	53	—	Clear
	14	29.5	47	56	—	Ditto
	15	29.4	48	52	—	Ditto
	16	29.3	50	57	0 05	Showers
	17	29.21	48	58	0.05	Ditto
	18	29.1	48	61	—	Clear
	19	29.	47	65	—	Ditto
	20	29 11	50	67	—	Ditto
	21	29 2	43	50	—	Cloudy
	22	29 51	56	63	—	Clear
	23	29 8	47	71	—	Ditto
	24	29.95	54	68	—	Ditto
	25	30.	51	66	—	Cloudy
					—	
		Quantity of Rain			0.56	

High Water at LEITH, For JULY 1807.

Days.		Morn. H. M	Even. H. M.
W.	1	10 27	10 52
Th.	2	11 18	11 45
Fr.	3	——	0 12
Sa.	4	0 40	1 9
Su.	5	1 37	2 6
M.	6	2 34	3 3
Tu.	7	3 30	3 58
W.	8	4 25	4 52
Th.	9	5 18	5 44
Fr.	10	6 9	6 35
Sa.	11	7 0	7 26
Su.	12	7 52	8 18
M.	13	8 44	9 11
Tu.	14	9 38	10 5
W.	15	10 32	11 0
Th.	16	11 27	11 55
Fr.	17	——	0 22
Sa.	18	0 49	1 14
Su.	19	1 40	2 4
M.	20	2 29	2 52
Tu.	21	3 15	3 37
W.	22	3 59	4 21
Th.	23	4 42	5 2
Fr.	24	5 23	5 43
Sa.	25	6 4	6 25
Su.	26	6 46	7 8
M.	27	7 30	7 53
Tu.	28	8 16	8 40
W	29	9 5	9 31
Tu.	30	9 57	10 24
Fr	31	10 51	11 19

MOON's PHASES, For JULY 1807.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
New Moon,	5.	3.	3.	after.
First Quart.	12.	7.	41.	morn.
Full Moon,	19.	3	0.	after.
Last Quart.	27.	5.	34.	after.

July 11. Session rises.
14. Royal Burghs meet.
30. Dog days begin.

THE

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR JUNE 1807.

Description of the Plan for the BELL-ROCK *Light-house.*

THE *Bell Rock*, or *Cape*, is well known to be a very dangerous ridge of sunk rocks, lying about half way between the openings of the Firths of Forth and Tay. It is nearly 12 miles from Fife-ness. Its extent is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. The rocks remain constantly concealed under water except for a few hours in the the day, when their tops are seen.—It must appear obvious from these circumstances, how great the dangers were which they threw in the way of navigation. All vessels entering or coming out of the Friths of Forth and Tay, two of the greatest scenes of commercial enterprise in Scotland, were necessarily exposed, in certain directions of the wind, to be driven upon them. And as this was also the channel of communication between the northern and southern parts of the east coast of Scotland, all coasting vessels employed in this trade were liable to the same danger of being thrown upon these rocks. Accordingly never a year elapsed, without several vessel sbeing wrecked upon them. The erection of a light-house, as now planned, must be considered as a national benefit; and we have no doubt our readers will be gratified by the annexed plan with which we have been favoured by the undertakers of the work. These gentlemen have also communicated to us some particulars respecting the manner in which the plan was matured, which we shall now proceed to state.

The establishment of a Light-house, or other distinguishing mark, upon the Bell Rock, has been more or less an object of public attention, time immemorial: tradition informs us, that a pious father of the Abbey of Aberbrothick, commiserating the woes of his fellow-creatures, caused a bell to be erected on this rock, at his own expence, to forewarn the mariner of his approaching danger; but from the avarice of the crew of a Dutch vessel, or the more probable effects of a winter's storm, the Bell remained no longer on the rock, than to give rise to its name; and notwithstanding the misfortunes occasioned by its continuing in this perilous state, it does not appear that any thing more effectual had been attempted, for we hear little of it till after the dreadful storm in the month of December 1799, which will long be remembered on our coasts, by the widow and the fatherless. The storm was from S.S.E.; the violence of the gale drove many vessels from their moorings in Yarmouth roads, and such was the surf at the mouth

of

of the Humber and the Tyne, that no vessel could venture to put into the ports on these rivers, but were driven before the tempest; and although they might have found the Frith of Forth a place of safety, into which the storm was actually forcing them, yet the horror of encountering with this dangerous reef, made them endeavour with various success to get to the northward, and it is calculated that 70 sail, with most of their crews, were lost on the East coast of Scotland, two of which were known to have been wrecked on the Bell Rock, and by far the greatest proportion of these losses happened between Fife ness in the Frith of Forth, and Buchan-ness in Aberdeenshire. Indeed the remains of no less than seven vessels were found in a small cove near Slains Castle, every soul on board of which had perished.

The effects of this storm created a very great alarm throughout the country, and many propositions were at that time made relative to the Bell Rock. The Trinity-house of Leith recommended, in an advertisement to the Boroughs and Towns on the east coast, that they should use all their influence to have something done for this Rock, for the protection of the trade of the country, and they called upon all individuals interested in subjects of this kind, to consider what sort of Light-house would best suit its peculiar situation. Accordingly, Captain Joseph Brodie, of the Royal Navy, was fixed upon, who had long been engaged in pursuits of this nature, and whose exertions in erecting a beacon on this rock are well known to the public. He soon produced to the Trinity-house the model of a Light-house to stand on pillars of iron; and the late Mr Murdoch Downie, author of the maritime survey of the east coast of Scotland, presented to George Smith, Esq. then master of the Trinity-house, drawings of a Light-house to stand on pillars of stone. The subject of a Light-house on this rock was afterwards agitated in the convention of Royal Boroughs, by Bailie Duncan of Arbroath, and came in due form before the Commissioners for erecting Light-houses on the northern parts of Great Britain, who from their first institution had regarded this as one of the most important objects of their commission; but the very great contingent expence which must attend a work of this nature, prevented them from engaging in such an undertaking, which would at once have put a stop to their beneficial improvements on the north and west coasts.

It appears from a memorial to Parliament on this subject, drawn up by Robert Hamilton, Esq. one of the Commissioners, that the first application they had relative to the Bell-Rock Light-house was in 1793, from the Hon. Captain Cochrane of his Majesty's ship Hind, now Admiral Cochrane; and immediately after the great storm already alluded to, Mr Robert Stevenson, their engineer and surveyor, brought forward his models, with an address to them on the practicability of such an erection, which was afterwards published by the Commissioners.

In 1803, a bill was brought into Parliament to enable the Commissioners to erect the Light-house, but this bill was lost in the House of Lords. In 1806, another bill was brought forward, and carried by the late Lord Advocate, Erskine, by which the Commissioners are allowed to extend the Northern Lights duty, to all vessels sailing to or from any port between Peterhead in the north, and Berwick upon Tweed, in the south, both inclusive. By the same bill they are allowed to borrow L.25,000, from the three per cent. consols, which with L.20,000, which the Commissioners have been enabled

to

to lay out in the funds, makes exactly the amount of the sum estimated as the cost of the building, with certain alterations, being L.45,000.

Since the passing of this Bill, the Commissioners have lost no time in proceeding to business, and have made considerable progress in the preliminary steps for this work.—Besides the models in their possession, before mentioned, they have had models before them from Capt. Brodie, with various other very ingenious plans and proposals for the construction of this interesting work, but as all these plans necessarily suppose a large expenditure of public money, far exceeding the amount of all their former buildings, and including a range of estimate from twenty to fifty thousand pounds sterling, the Commissioners very prudently submitted the whole business to John Rennie, Esq. whose eminent abilities as an engineer, and extensive practice in the most important works in the kingdom, fitted him in a peculiar manner for the determination of this important point. Mr Rennie accordingly reported to the Commissioners on the subject, approving of Mr Stevenson's model, recommending at the same time as close an adherence to the Eddystone Light-house, as the difference of situation would admit, and in particular an enlargement of the base, from the greater depth of water on the Bell Rock: and so scrupulously are the Commissioners disposed to follow the design of that famous edifice, which is built chiefly of granite from Cornwall, that they have resolved to make the outside casing of the Bell Rock Light-house of a similar material, and have accordingly contracted with the proprietor of the Rubeslaw quarries at Aberdeen to furnish large blocks, from one to two tons and upwards for that purpose, and the inside courses, or hearting of the building, is to be taken from the Mylnfield quarry near Dundee: the whole of the stones are to be dovetailed, and connected together in a manner similar to the Eddystone Light-house, which may be seen in Mr Smeaton's interesting narrative of that work; and if the outline of Mr Rennie's design for the Bell Rock Light-house annexed to this number, be compared with the designs in that work, it will be found that the greater extent of the base, is in due conformity to the difference of situation; the upper surface of the Eddystone-rock being on a *level* with high water of spring tides, while the Bell-Rock is from nine to eleven feet *under* high water of these tides

The Commissioners have appointed Mr Rennie chief engineer for this work, and Mr Stevenson assistant engineer; the preparations for commencing the work at the rock are in great forwardness. The necessary buildings have been erected at Arbroath for carrying on the work, and a barrack for the accommodation of the workmen engaged in hewing the stones there, and for those employed at the Rock when they land. The stones are all to be rough dressed at their respective quarries, and landed at Arbroath, where several cargoes have been already laid down, and are to be fully prepared, and laid course by course on a platform, and after being marked and numbered as they are to lie in the building, they will be shipped in lighters for the Rock.

At the late extensive sale of Prussian prize ships at Leith, one of the best construction for riding at anchor was purchased for this work, and is now fitting up as a storeship, and floating-light, under the direction of Thomas Grindlay, Esq. Master of the Trinity-house, Leith, and his assistants; who at the request of the Comsioners, give their advice to the engineer, in what is necessary for this vessel: she is to be moored with very weighty chains, with a mushroom-anchor

chor, so called from its resemblance to that vegetable. The shank is of malleable iron, and the head, which weighs about one ton and a half, is of cast iron. This kind of anchor was recommended by Captain Huddort of the Trinity Board, London, and the construction is such, that a vessel so moored cannot possibly foul her anchor. Moorings on this plan have been in use for some time at the light-stations on the coast of England, and are found to answer much better than with two common anchors as formerly. This vessel is to be placed at such a distance from the Rock, as to enable her to clear it, in the event of her breaking adrift; and while the building is going on, she answers the double purpose of a store-ship and floating light, as the workmen are to lodge in her, and will be conveyed from the floating light to the Rock in boats. She has three masts, on each of which there is to be a copper lantern, to contain ten lights; these lanterns are hoisted to the top of the masts during night, and lowered on deck during the day time; in this manner she will exhibit three distinct lights, and will thereby be easily distinguishable from the *single* light on the Islands of May and Inchkeith, and from the *double*-lights at the Scares and mouth of the Tay; and in thick and foggy weather, a large bell will be tolled night and day. The lanterns are so constructed that they screw together perpendicularly, and embrace the masts on which they traverse, instead of being suspended at a yard, which must make the ship ride very heavily. The lamps have each a small reflector attached to them, and are made to move at pleasure round a centre, which gives great facility in trimming the lights in tempestuous weather; the masts of this vessel are made just of such a height as it is calculated she will easily carry in a storm, and the weight of the lanterns being kept as near the centre of motion as possible, it is thought she will ride as easily as her exposed situation and the circumstances of the case will admit.

This vessel is in such forwardness, that it is expected to be ready for her station in the first or second week in July, after which she will be duly advertised as a floating-light. It is supposed that this building on the Bell Rock will require five or six years to finish it. So soon as the store ship is moored, the operations at the Rock will commence, with the preparing it for the foundation, and as this season has hitherto been uncommonly stormy, we trust for the furtherance of this important work, that the best of it is yet to come, and we hope in the course of a few months to be able to report progress on this interesting subject.

Celestial Phenomena for July 1807.

Friday July 3d.

THE *first* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 4 minutes and 20 seconds after one o'clock in the morning.

Sunday, July 5th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS will be stationary in longitude 6^s..26°.. 14′..30.″ His latitude is then 32′.. 40″ North; his declination 9°..38′. 30″ South, and the time of his southing, 6^h..43^m in the afternoon.

On the same day, about 15 minutes before 11 o'clock in the evening, all the satellites of Jupiter will be situated on the Western side of his disc, in the same order as they lye in the system, the first being nearest, and the 4th farthest from his disc.

Monday, July 6th.

The Planet VENUS will be in conjunction

junction with *Regulus*, or α Leonis, a star of the first magnitude, situated in the Lion's heart, in longitude 4ˢ..27°. 9'..17". The latitude of Regulus being 27'. 35" North ; and that of Venus 1° 25' North, the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 57'.25", and the planet will pass to the North of the star.

Tuesday, July 7th.

The Planet SATURN will be stationary in longitude 7ˢ..3°..47', and latitude 2°.29' North. His declination is 10°..27' South, and he comes to the meridian at 7ʰ..6 minutes in the evening.

Sunday July 12th.

VENUS will be in conjunction with ξ Leonis, a star of the 4th magnitude: the latitude of Venus being 1°.2' North; and that of ξ Leonis 4' North, the shortest distance of their centers will be 58 minutes, and the planet will pass to the North of the star.

Monday, July 13th.

At 10ʰ..45ᵐ, the *first* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc. The 4th is situated on the same side, and the second on the other side of Jupiter.

Saturday July 18th.

The first satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 21 minutes and 28 second, after 11 o'clock in the evening.

Sunday, July 19th.

The planet MARS is at present situated in longitude 6ˢ..7°.. 54', and latitude 3 minutes North. His declination is 3°..5' South, and he comes to the South at 4ʰ..38ᵐ in the afternoon.

Monday, July 20th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS will be in quadrature with the Sun at 1 o'clock in the morning.

On the same day VENUS will be in conjunction with *x Leonis*, a star of the 4th magnitude. The latitude of Venus being 36' North, and that of the star 1°..21' North, the nearest approach of their centers will be 45 minutes, and the Planet will pass to the South of the star.

Thursday July 21st.

The Planet MERCURY will arrive at his greatest elongation from the Sun, and may be seen in the West after sunset.

Thursday, July 23d.

The *Sun* will enter the sign *Leo* at 9 o'clock in the evening.

Friday, July 24th.

The *second* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 21 minutes 55 seconds after 9 o'clock in the evening.

Sunday July 26th.

The Planet VENUS will be in conjunction with τ *Leonis*, a star of the fourth magnitude. The latitude of Venus being 7¼ minutes North, and that of τ Leonis 27½' South, the distance of their centres at the time of conjunction will be 36', and the Planet will pass to the North of the star.

On the same day, at 16 minutes after 1 o'clock in the morning, the first satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow.

Monday, July 27th.

The *third* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 17 minutes and 46 seconds after nine o'clock in the evening, and after continuing eclipsed for the space of 3ʰ.. 33'..50", it will emerge from behind his shadow at 51 minutes and 38 seconds after 12 o'clock.

Tuesday July 28th.

The Planet SATURN will be in quadrature with the Sun, at 15 minutes past 4 o'clock in the morning.

Friday, July 31st.

The Planet *Jupiter* will arrive at his opposition with the Sun at 15 minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning. The longitude of the Sun being

ing then $4^s..7^o..13'..19''$, that of Jupiter will be $10^s..7^o..13'..19''$.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the Fine Arts.*

A New planet, called VESTA, has been discovered by Dr Olbers, of Bremen, the same astronomer who discovered the planet Pallas. On the 29th March, at $8^h..21^m$, mean time, its right ascension in time was $184^o..8'$, and its declination $11^o..47'$ North. On the 30th of March, at $12^h..33^m$, its right ascension was $189^o..52'$, and its declination $11^o..54'$ North. This planet has also been seen by Dr Mashelyne, Mr Groombridge, Dr Herschell, and M. Schroeter. According to Mr Groombridge, its situation was,

	R. Ascension.	N. Declination.
April 25th,	$11^h..56'..60''$.	$12^o..57'..46''$.
26th,	$11^h..56'..25''$.	$12^o..56'..44''$.
27th, at $9^h..36'..2''$,	$11^h..56'..2'$.	$12^o..55'..19''$.

The planet Vesta appears like a star of the 7th magnitude. It shines with great brilliancy, and may be seen with the naked eye. Its diameter, (according to a paper of Schroeter read lately in the Royal Society of London) is $0''..488$; and according to the calculations of Dr Gauss, it seems to be situated like the other three small planets, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. The following observations have been made upon Vesta by Professor Bode of Berlin. On the 15th May at $9^h..2'..56''$, its right ascension was $178^o..29'..56''$, and its declination $12^o..35..'49''$ North.

A very ingenious instrument called the *Camera Lucida*, for drawing from nature in perspective, has been invented by W. H. Wollaston, Sec. R.S. In the Camera Obscura, all objects that are not situated near the center of view are more or less distorted; but in the Camera Lucida there is no distortion, so that every line, even the most remote from the centre of view, is as straight as those which pass through the centre. In the Camera Obscura the field of view does not extend to more than 30 or 35°, with distinctness; but in the Camera Lucida as much as 70 or 80° may be included in one view.—The Camera Obscura is too large to be carried about with convenience; but the Camera Lucida is as small and portable as can be wished. An account of this instrument may be seen in the Phil. Mag. for May 1807, No. 108.

Platina has not hitherto been found except at Santa-Fe, and in the bailliage of Choco in South America, among the gold mines. It was reported, indeed, that this metal had been discovered in Siberia, and in a ferruginous sand of St Domingo; but for these reports there was not the least foundation. The celebrated M. Vauquelin, who was employed in analysing the Spanish silver mines of Guadalcanal in Estramadura, has discovered, in several of these mines, a considerable quantity of Platina; and it is very remarkable that none of the new metals lately discovered in the ores of Peruvian Platina are to be found in the Platina of Spain. This circumstance affords reason for expecting that Platina may now be obtained in a state of purity.

An improved Hygrometer has been invented by Lieutenant Henry Kater of the 12th regiment, a description of it may be seen in the Phil. Mag. No. 108. p. 322.

An

An Essay on the Swedish POETRY, *considered chiefly from the 17th century to the present time.*

Communicated by a Swedish Gentleman.

Speak of me as I am! SHAKESPEARE.

THERE was a time, and it is but lately elapsed, when my countrymen's predilection for foreign things even extended its power to our literature. This folly had, almost, deprived us of our eldest and most precious treasure—a language, which energy, richness, and beauty, rivals those of other civilized nations. We saw it plundered of its originality; disfigured, and mixed with foreign expressions. Even in the middle of last century it was reckoned a shame (who would think a free, in many respects great people, capable of this extravagance!) to speak and to write our mother-tongue. A German, barbarous prolixity, governed our authors; and a French, awkwardly mimicked volubility, ruled the conversation.

Hence the slowness of our progress in polite literature!

It would be transgressing the limits I prescribed to myself in this review of our literature, to embrace the whole, and to mention all our celebrated men of learning. In less than a century, numbers have appeared in every branch of human knowledge. Another's province may it be to write our Literary History in all its extension. For the honour of my country, I wish to see it somewhat avenged on sundry foreign writers, who assert, and triumph in their bold assertions, that this hidden corner of the North is, and will be, sterile in geniuses capable of raising themselves above mediocrity.

In my opinion, a nation had its Poets before its Prose-writers; consequently their poetry ought to be considered in the first place, when we are determined to judge their literature.

Nothing is great or little, but in comparison. If we will value the present, we must consider the past. Perfection never was the work of a day, a month, or a year, especially in the way of literary productions: it shares the fate of nations, and rises by degrees. We will, therefore, descend to the sources, and survey our poetry from its ancient date.

George Stjernhielm enlivened the songs of our ancient Bards, and the harmony of our language. It was at the splendid court of Christina, where his muse, with a sway to that time unknown, surprised and diverted. His *Hercules*, an epic poem, founded on the well-known allegory by which this hero is represented as doubtful in his choice, between virtue and vice, displays a true poetical genius, and happily turned descriptions and derisions of the follies of that time. His other poetical exertions may have their beauties, but are of less value, as written occasionally only for the amusement of the court, in a branch then in its very beginning, now raised to the highest degree of perfection—I mean his operas, ballets, and dramatical pieces.

Very little of Stjernhielm's prose has reached to posterity. His language is now obsolete, and a great deal of his beauties require a glossary to be properly understood. It is, however, ungenerous to let the works of a great man almost totally disappear; even his poems have not been reprinted since 1668, and consequently are very rare.

Stjernhielm was a man of great abilities, extensive classic learning, and enterprising genius. His Latin verses may stand any comparison with those of his successors. He was a great natural philosopher and mathematician, and the first Swede who knew the use of burning glasses.—

His

His biographers have preserved some of his many humorous tricks in that way, which he was very fond of playing, always laughing at the credulity of his contemporaries.

Sam. Columbus, *Lucidor*, *Runius*, *Spegel*, *Mrs Brenner*, *Wexionius*, *&c.* could not excel him. Except for a couple of hymns, yet valued among the best of our church-songs, *Lucidor* would have been entirely forgotten, as *Columbus* already is for his odes.

Runius eclipsed all geniuses of his time (he flourished in the beginning of last century.) He was master of 9 languages, and wrote verses easily in them all; but as the greatest part of his many poetical performances was confined within the then tyrannising circle of hymeneal odes and funeral dirges, posterity is very little sensible of their real merit.

Mrs Brenner, his rival, earned very high encomiums, less due, we dare say, to her poetical abilities, than to her many other accomplishments; being a very esteemed lady, learned, and well versed in polite literature.

Spegel (D. D. and afterwards Archbishop of Upsala) was a zealous, learned, and laborious man. His Swedish glossary perhaps occasioned that of *Ihre*, whose analytical dissections of our language will always do honour to the nation, as it has immortalized the author. Whether or not Spegel was a true poet, whereof others may judge, he at least got repose from his works, and buried himself in his prolix poem,—*The works and repose of God.*

A deluge of versifiers followed, and the good taste, the taste of Stjernhielm and Runius, was on the point of being quite extinguished, when at once the night was suddenly dispersed, and the morning brightly advanced. *Olaus Dalin* appeared. The Swedes can never forget their obligations, when this great name happens to be mentioned. His *Argus*, a periodical publication in the stile and manner of the British Spectator, eclipsed all Swedish prosaic writings to that day. The *History of our Country*, a mere concretion of erroneous suppositions, compiled by foreigners, and represented in a most fabulous light, was reserved to this vast, enterprising genius. Ancient records were searched, the truth cleared from its mist of superstition, and the first *History of Sweden* appeared in our mother-tongue, not faultless, 'tis true, but in every respect competent to secure the honour of our ancestors, and the memory of the Author. *Bolin and Lagerbring* have thankfully followed in his footsteps, and paid every attention to his merits.

As a Poet, *Dalin* has laid the foundation of the present flourishing state of our poetry. His *Swedish Liberty*, a poem of four songs, (cantos,) displayed what our language, as to strength, harmony, and beauty, could be. His paraphrase of our *Lord's Prayer*, and many other pieces, characterize him among our best writers of church hymns; and in his *Tale of the Horse*, we discern the humour and sallies of a Swift. The Horse is an emblem of Sweden, and under this investment, the fate of this kingdom, or rather its history, is pleasantly and truly represented. Dalin lived at the Court, enjoyed the highest admiration and considerable employments. *Louisa Ulrica* was the protectress of the Arts and Sciences. Dalin was of every party; and often obliged to write verses upon the slightest occasion. Hence the number of indifferent Songs, Impromptus, Enigmas, Logographies, &c. in his works, which the avidity of the editor of his works has handed down to posterity, and of which, every lover of this great man wishes to see this everlasting monument of his memory duly purged. But we must not judge great men by trifles. Future men of genius, though above Dalin in talents, will never cease to regard his works

works as a valuable piece of a broken pillar, of excellent performance and taste, which every feeling man will pass with a kind of awe, not finding in his heart to tread upon it.

Gustavus III. embellished the throne of his ancestors. The polite arts and liberty followed his steps. The former met with every encouragement, and the latter found its yoke broken for ever. His many eloquent, nervous *speeches*, on sundry remarkable occasions; his crowned *Eulogy over Count Torstensson*, (one of Gustavus Adolphus's Generals in the famous German war,) several *Dramatic* pieces, and other occasionary productions, exhibit his genius and taste for literature, whereof the institution of the *Swedish Academy* will preserve an everlasting remembrance. The men of genius of his age were called forth, ranged by his tasteful discernment, enticed by his example, encouraged by his approbation, corrected by his friendly critical advices, and rewarded by his generosity.

We will acquaint the reader with the most renowned of them.

Kellgren stands in the first rank. In this man, we have seen united the most opposite talents. Either he charms our imagination in a high, sublime Ode; melts our hearts in a tender Drama, or makes us laugh at the expence of folly, pride, and vanity; he is *colossally* great. As poet and prose-writer, he is the first of his age, and, if equalled, not easily excelled.

Three Counts, *Gyllenborg, Creutz, and Oxenstjerna*, have presented our literature with master-pieces. *Gyllenborg* is author of our most esteemed epic poem, *The March of Charles* X. *upon the ice over the Belt; Odes, Fables* after *Esop*, and *Dramatic works*, all of the first respectability as to merit and language.

Creutz wrote *Alis* and *Camilla*, a very elegant erotic poem, and several other pieces. He was also a statesman. His untimely death is bemoaned of *Franzen*, a bard among the rocks of Finland, author of several very good *Ballads*, and the best, perhaps the first of our Odes, *On the Fall of Man*.

Oxenstjerna, the Swedish Thomson. His *Reapers*, a rural poem of nine cantos, we dare say rivals any thing of the kind yet written in any language. His other poems, as the *Religion of Innocency, The Shifts of the Day, Ode to Hope, Letters, &c.* are such as we may expect from so extensive a genius.

Lidner wrote in a *Shakespearian sublimity*, irregularity and wildness. *The Death of Spastara* (a scene from the late earthquake at Medina) the year M,DCC,LXXXIII (1783); *Medea*, a tragedy; the *Last Day*, and several other *poetical* productions, dear to every feeling heart, could, perhaps, not be imagined but by Lidner. The year 1783, and Medea are translated into English. He died poor and neglected.

Among the number of men of genius and learning, who flourished at the end of last century, and of whom a great many are yet alive, though their harps are silent, *Michal Bellman* distinguished himself in a manner not easily to be imitated, and, perhaps, never to be equalled. It was in a company of joyous fellows, made up mostly of the lower class of people, where his muse conceived these songs, which posterity, for their true anacreontic and humorous turns, cannot but admire. Of this kind are his *Epistles and Songs* of *Fredman*, a watch-maker, as the poet describes him, without watches, stock, or workshop, merely an ever-drinking and ever-thirsting worshipper of Bacchus. All these songs were made extempore at certain taverns and inns, (not of the first quality) in the metropolis, where his fellows seldom happened to fail of meeting their Bard: the author made the song and the tune often at once, and both

were

were, by the care of some friend or admirer, who seized them in the moment of their birth, transmitted beyond the circles of the company, for the entertainment and pleasure of which they were alone intended. They are often repeated, and every friend of pleasure respects the memory of their father Bellman, and regrets the former happy days of innocent mirth.

Leopold, the principal of our now existing poets, has established his reputation by several productions of the highest merit. The tragedies *Odin* and *Virginia*; his *Odes*, *Letters* in verse, (among which many are addressed to Gustavus III.,) his many *moral*, *philosophical*, and *erotic* poems, have immortalized him as a poet, and sundry valuable writings secured his fame as our most correct prose writer. The new *Swedish Orthography*, approved by the Academy, and followed by our esteemed authors, displays his deep-grounded knowledge in the very original principles of our language. M. Leopold is also esteemed one of our most profound philosophers.

Adlerbeth, the most correct of our poets, and of whom it may be said, that he has the lute and the language totally at his disposition, has excelled in sundry translations of Racine and other dramatists. The tragedy *Ingiald Illrada*, founded on facts of our history, is of his own composition, as also several other very good poems.

Sjoberg, *Silfverstolpe*, *Valerius*, *Kullberg*, are all poets of established merit; the two first are members of the Swedish Academy, and the other two crowned by the same. Mr *Silfverstolpe* is author of several *Eulogies* and *Panegyrics*, only excelled by our Demosthenes *Lehnberg*.

Mr Wallmark, a young crowned poet, possesses a happy genius, a vast knowledge of the ancients, and will certainly be a flattering ornament for the Swedish parnassus.

To conclude, we will only observe, that among the female sex, two ladies have distinguished themselves for very uncommon poetical talents: *Mrs Nordenflycht*, who flourished in the last century, and was known in a learned society, under the appellation of *Urania*; and *Mrs Leungren*, yet living, author of several poems in the humourous style, and esteemed as productions of taste and beautiful language.

It is said in the beginning, that this essay could not comprise all Swedish writers, either in prose or poetry. This maxim I have followed, and it would give me much pleasure, if this feeble sketch could give a hint to a more successful pen, principally in those departments which are beyond my reach.

On the Art of writing Poetry in the SCOTTISH *Dialect**.

To the Editor.

SIR,

BEING a constant reader of your Miscellany, and at the same time naturally interested in whatever tends to mark the taste and genius of my native country, it is almost unnecessary to tell you that I am not inattentive to the materials that compose your monthly collection. As it is the only repository which may be said to contain the floating ideas and sentiments of this part of the kingdom; and as it is but natural to suppose

* We readily insert this article, as we think it may be useful to some of our Scottish Poets, so far as regards the acquisition of taste and refinement. We, and we believe most of our readers, must, however, differ from the ingenious author as to what he insinuates respecting the absence of genius.

pose that those who read it in a different quarter, may form an opinion of the literary taste and talents of my countrymen from its perusal, I confess that I am not a little hurt at one department of your Magazine, which I am sorry to say reflects no great lustre on the taste of your correspondents. The department to which I allude is the poetical. Genius has its particular eras, and cannot be forced—it occasionally blazes for a period, and suddenly decays, not to be revived by all the powers of art and application; but taste is otherwise. The first depends on fancy—Invention—Passion, and Judgment; the other chiefly on sensibility, and a careful perusal of works distinguished for their elegance. It is not, therefore, the want of Genius I complain of, for that I am afraid has for some time taken its flight to other regions, but a total want of Taste in all these versifiers who lard your Miscellany with *Scottish Poetry*. They seem to conceive, that the chief excellence of this species of composition consists in vulgarisms which would disgrace the speech of the lowest plowman, and fancy, that because a celebrated poetical plowman wrote a considerable part of his productions in this manner, the more coarsely they express themselves in verse, the better. Now, those gentlemen ought to consider, 1st, That it was not Burns's vulgarity of phraseology that stampt his fame, but his original thoughts, sentiments, humour, and natural descriptions. 2dly, That altho' he frequently writes in this style, his best productions abound in great delicacy and elegance of expression; and, lastly, that whatever ideas they may attach to Scottish poetry, no species of composition admits of more elegance. Let these gentlemen only consult the writings of our old Scottish poets, and they will soon be convinced of the truth of this assertion. Our Dunbars, our Douglasses, our Barbours, and particularly our admirable monarch James 1st, all wrote with the most attentive regard to elegance, and notwithstanding the disadvantages of language they laboured under during the periods in which they wrote, their compositions, for delicacy and taste, are as opposite to our modern Scottish bards, as light is to darkness. Our most celebrated and admired Scottish songs and ballads are likewise remarkable for this quality, for it is not the antiquity of the language we ought to attend to, but the epithets and turns of expressions that constitute their peculiar excellence.

Having thus expressed my sentiments on this subject with more freedom, perhaps, than may be agreeable to some of your poetical correspondents, let me assure them, that the motive proceeded not from any inclination to wound their feelings, or mortify their pride, but to produce a more judicious direction of their talents to a species of composition which I have long admired, and frequently practised. A veteran in the service of the Muses has some claim to the attention of his younger brethren, and may take the liberty of giving advice without the smallest intention to offend. A pretty accurate knowledge of an art which he has studied with some care, may enable him to point out what has escaped the notice of less attentive observers; and one grown grey in the ranks may be allowed to offer instruction to those who are his superiors in strength and youthful ardour.

The peculiar advantage of Scottish poetry, or, to speak more correctly, the Doric language in which it is conveyed, is its *simplicity*. From this quality, it is particularly favourable for subjects in which the passions of the human heart are introduced, and in which the calm, placid

scene:

scenes of nature are pourtrayed, without studied and affected ornament. It is next to impossible for any language which has undergone a variety of changes and improvements in its structure, to convey with equal effort the impressions which a *naiveté* and artlessness of expression produce in subjects suited to the simplicity of the style, because in attempting simplicity in a language highly polished, it descends from its established elegance, and dwindles into mere childishness. This difference, the English critics cannot distinguish, because they are incapable of perceiving the peculiar beauties of a language now grown obsolete to them; and consequently, not feeling the effect produced on minds susceptible of these beauties, pronounce every composition in their Scottish dialect vulgar. Now, it is my opinion, Sir, that however erroneous this general sentiment may be, there is some foundation for the censure. Had Burns expressed himself with less coarseness, much as he has been read, he would have been much more generally admired by our southern neighbours, and certainly much better understood; and had he contented himself with the simple Doric dialect of our ancient poets, instead of introducing the vulgarisms of local and provincial phraseology, he would have been equally successful. It may not, therefore, be improper to warn our modern Scottish bards against the risk that attends their indulgence in this injudicious course; for altho' the original strength of Burns's genius surmounted these improprieties, it does not follow that writers of inferior talents will do so likewise. Burns's powers, after all that has been said of him, consisted chiefly in the bold, the energetic, and the descriptive. His mind was ardent, and his perceptions acute. He seized the idea as it arose, and painted it in glowing colours;—he marked characters, and distinguished shades, which enabled him to present a luminous and striking portrait.—he possessed the powers of ridicule and satire in an eminent degree; but it was a species of ridicule and satire to which we cannot attach, with all our partiality, either delicate wit or refined humour. Every thing is strong, coarse, severe, and unmeasured. Without detracting from his merits, that this has been one of the chief causes which have rendered his productions so highly acceptable to the general bulk of his readers in this part of the kingdom, is, I think, more than probable; for, while few are qualified to appreciate the *delicacies* of poetry, all are enabled to judge of the force and severity of unpolished satire, particularly when it is conveyed in language and imagery perfectly familiar to their comprehension. We mean not, however, to deny, that Burns possessed other qualities that mark and distinguish the legitimate poet of nature. His *Mountain Daisy*—his *Mouse*, and his *Vision*, display not only great delicacy of sentiment and language, but uncommon powers of genius. It may, perhaps, surprise many of your readers, when I attach more merit to these pieces than to any other of his works. *Genius* (the true test of the poet) consists not so much in the powers of description, as in those of invention. Out of such trivial subjects, as a Daisy and a Mouse, destroyed by his ploughshare, Burns has made two most interesting and beautiful poems, consisting not only of fine moral and appropriate reflections, but exhibiting a picture so different from the original cause, and at the same time so perfectly consonant with the feelings and sentiments of mankind, as cannot fail to strike every mind capable of appreciating true genius. Yet, his *Cottager's Saturday night*, which consists of nothing more than mere excellent description, has been

been generally considered as his best production, and this chiefly on account of the subject, which comes home to the conceptions and minds of all descriptions of readers. Let me, however, ask your poetical correspondents one question, which is immediately in point. Suppose Burns had written any of the above-mentioned pieces in vulgar and coarse phraseology, do they conceive they would have produced the same effect, and obtained equal celebrity? On the contrary, do they not conceive that they would have been debased, and the effect completely ruined? In subjects of broad humour and ludicrous description, indeed, vulgarisms and familiar provincialisms may be introduced with considerable effect in Scottish poetry; but it ought to be remarked, that there is a material distinction between what is *vulgar*, and what is *disgusting*. Your Scottish correspondents seem not to understand this distinction. Inattentive to common delicacy, they substitute what is gross and offensive for what should be humourously familiar, and conceive, that by this coarse drapery, they render their pictures more attractive and more natural, whereas the very reverse is the consequence. There is as much difference between what is vulgarly familiar, and what is disgustingly offensive, as a rustic at his labour in the field, and another up to his haunches in his dunghill. Burns knew this well, and with all his coarseness, marked the shades, and applied his colours accordingly.

I have thus thought it necessary, to bring publicly forward some observations on the essential qualities and distinguishing properties of Scottish poetry, merely to induce others to be more attentive to a species of composition, which all conceive they are equal to, and which I am apprehensive few understand. Poetry may be shortly defined, the gifts of *Sensibility*, *Fancy*, and *Judgment* united, and strongly combined. To the first, the poet is indebted for taste—to the second, for invention, and to the last, for that judicious arrangement and combination of materials which form a complete structure, and without which no work can obtain celebrity, or afford pleasure. Now, this is nothing more nor less than *Genius*, and it rests with those who *conceive* they possess it, to consider well, whether they really are gifted with the essential qualities which we have just pointed out, previously to their expending their time in thriftless rhymes, and wasting their labours in what may never redound to their fame. Few men will be disposed to think, that they are deficient in judgment, but I think any man may easily perceive whether he possesses *Feeling and Fancy*. By these, I mean not that ordinary feeling which is common with the bulk of mankind, or that partial and accidental excitement which may occasionally produce a new idea, but that sensibility of frame and mind that is alive to every passion and emotion of the human heart, and that blaze of imagination that bursts out on circumstances which attract not the minds of mankind in general, and produce a train of ideas totally unknown to the crowd. Without *these*, there cannot be a poet, and it were fortunate if the numerous versifiers of the present age held them in constant remembrance. Deprived of them, they devote their studies to what is unprofitable to themselves, and injurious to a divine art, which now, by its commonness and debasement, has become a subject of ridicule.

An Old Critic.

Edinburgh, 6th May, 1807.

F.r

Farther Particulars of MATTHEW BUCKINGER.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for April 1807, I have read an account of that singular phenomenon, Matthew Buckinger. The following is copied from a sale catalogue of prints, and as it contains several particulars not in the preceding history, you may think it a proper appendage:

"Portrait of Matthew Buckinger, "finely engraven in *fac simile*, by "Harding, from a most exquisite "drawing on vellum by *himself*: in "the curls of the wig, are written "the 121st, 127th, 146th, and 150th "psalms, Lord's Prayer, and Belief. "*Under the portrait is this account by "himself*:

"*London, April the 29th*, 1724. "This is the effigies of Mr Mat-"thew Buckinger, being drawn and "written by himself. He is the won-"derful little man, of but 29 inches "high, born without hands, feet, or "thighs, June 3d, 1674, in Germa-"ny, in the Marquisate of Branden-"burgh, near to Nuremberg: he be-"ing the last of nine children by "one father and mother, viz. eight "sons and one daughter. This same "little man has been married four "times, and has had issue, eleven "children, viz. one by his first wife, "three by his second, six by his "third, and one by his present wife. "This little man performs such won-"ders as have never been done by "any but himself: he plays on va-"rious sorts of music to admiration, "as the Hautboy, Strange Flute, "in concert with the Bag-pipe, Dul-"cimer, and Trumpet; and designs "to make machines to play on all "sorts of music. He is no less emi-"nent for writing, drawing of coats "of arms, and pictures to the life, "with a pen; he also plays at cards "and dice, performs tricks with cups "and balls, corn, and live birds, and "plays at skittles or nine pins to a "great nicety, with several other "performances: to the general satis-"faction of all spectators.

"Only 250 impressions were taken off, for L. 1. 1s. each.

"Ditto, proof impressions on silk paper, of which only a few were taken, L. 2. 2s."

A correct copy. *P. W.*

Glasgow, May 7. 1807.

On the Means of cultivating BENEVOLENCE.

TO the contemplative, there is no employment more pleasing or more instructive, than an investigation of the characters of those with whom they have occasion to associate. When we view the characters of the wicked, the mind, disgusted, turns with horror from the scene, and self-examination immediately commences. If we perceive any of its features in our own character, acting under the influence of our disgust, we must immediately reform and amend. But tho', by considering a bad character, our own may be rendered better, it is by contemplating a good one chiefly that our resolutions are strengthened, and our disposition rendered habitually virtuous. The feeling which vice excites is generally strong, but its duration is short. The elevation of the mind is too great to continue long, and when the passion is gone, it returns to its former state, frequently without any permanent good effect having ensued. But when we contemplate virtue, our feelings, tho' not perhaps equally violent, are more permanent. The mind feels as in its proper element, and seems to remember what it originally was. As one who has been long absent from his na-

native spot, when he returns, delights to revisit those paths he has formerly traversed, and to renew his acquaintance with those objects he has formerly known, so the mind, in the contemplation of virtue, seems to revisit its original home, and roams without fatigue among scenes which are naturally dear to it.

Among the virtues, Benevolence is highly distinguished, and greater rewards, both here and hereafter, are promised to those who are possessed of it, than to the possessors of any other virtue. Every circumstance tends to exalt its nature. If we look around us, such marks of benevolence towards mankind every where appear, that the grateful rejoice in celebrating it as the chief attribute of the Deity. It is by our conviction of their connection with it alone, that the perfections of justice and power in the Deity are rendered the objects of our veneration. Separated from it, they would tend to humble and alarm us, and instead of rendering life a scene of enjoyment, would serve only to affect us with terror and dismay. As every approach in man to the perfections of the Deity serves to render him more estimable in the opinion of his fellow-creatures, we will value more highly in the former, those qualities which we most ardently admire in the latter. Indeed, to some speculative men this virtue has appeared of such importance, that they have founded upon it a system of ethics, perhaps as true as any, and unquestionably by far the most beautiful.

The best foundation for enjoying the pleasures of life is a benevolent disposition. In whatever situation of life the benevolent may be placed, or in whatever pursuits he may be engaged, this disposition gladdens every scene, and brightens every prospect. If we view him in domestic life, we perceive every circumstance tending to promote his happiness. Sensible of the imperfections of human nature, he is at all times willing to make allowances for its frailties, and if even these will bear a favourable construction, his disposition inclines him to make it. Conscious of the feelings which he himself maintains towards others, he inclines to believe that they are actuated by the like, and avoids all that distress which arises from living in continual dread of their malevolence. He enjoys without alloy all the pleasure which virtuous exertion produces, for the doubts concerning the purity of motives, which always detract from the enjoyments of the malevolent, are unexperienced by him. Even when he receives an injury, the serenity of his mind remains unruffled, nor are his views of human nature rendered by it more misanthropical, for his friendly heart immediately suggests some excuse, which extenuates, if not entirely obliterates the fault. The picture of genuine benevolence is most exquisitely delineated in the following lines of Goldsmith:

"His house was known to all the vagrant train,
"He chid their wand'rings, but reliev'd their pain;
"The long remember'd beggar was his guest,
"Whose beard descending swept his aged breast;
"The ruin'd spendthrift, now no longer proud,
"Claim'd kindred there, and had his claims allow'd;
"The broken soldier kindly bade to stay,
"Sat by his fire, and talk'd the night away,
"Wept o'er his wounds; or tales of sorrows done,
"Shoulder'd his crutch, and show'd how fields were won.
"Pleas'd with his guests the good man learn'd to glow,
"And quite forgot their vices in their woe:
"Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
"His pity gave ere charity began."

In

In short, it is in the benevolent husband, father, and friend, that the virtues of domestic life appear clothed in the most fascinating allurements, and it is by the benevolent alone that its comforts can be truly enjoyed.

If we view him pursuing the paths of science, we perceive the same disposition dispelling the clouds of scepticism, and tracing the footsteps of beneficent design thro' all the works of nature. Indeed, there is no circumstance which shews the effect of this disposition in so strong or so pleasing a point of view, as the general scope of the different systems, with respect both to the mental and material worlds, which have occupied the attention of mankind. In some, the discontented spirit of malevolence perceives nothing but cruelty and confusion in every circumstance that happens, and when viewed thro' its eye, even the fairest scene appears deformed. In others, the mild spirit of benevolence delighting to assimilate every nature to its own, traces the footsteps of goodness and design in every incident that occurs; and even when evil is permitted, it takes pleasure in discovering the various good purposes for which it may have served. In one, we behold the first principle subduing the influence of the best feelings of our nature, and straining every power of reason to prove man naturally an enemy to man. In another, we perceive the last principle using nearly the same arguments to support a very opposite conclusion, and strengthening by the aid of reason the effect of the first and dearest principles of our constitution. The different feelings which we experience when perusing these systems, is the best tribute of praise we can pay to the virtue of benevolence. In the last, every sentiment is in unison with the unadulterated feelings of humanity, and the beauty and conviction of truth are never so irresistable as when thus rendered congenial to the heart of man. In them, we feel as if admitted into those secrets of the Deity, which are the most interesting to us, and unfeigned emotions of gratitude and love arise spontaneously in our bosoms. In them, too, we perceive man placed in the most amiable point of view, and considering him as united to us by the most endearing relations, we feel our affections glow with all the warmth of genuine benevolence. In the first, every sentiment is such as can give pleasure to the callid bosom of misanthropy alone, and miserably perverted indeed must be the affections of that mind, which can for a moment indulge the idea of their truth. In them, too, the Deity is clothed in the most terrific majesty, unadorned by any perfection that can claim the devotion of the heart, and man is placed in such relations to man as can stimulate only the most virulent affections.

But, besides the influence which it has upon our speculative opinions, it yet more powerfully influences our practice. Beneficence is only practical benevolence, and this is a new source of satisfaction to man. Every one must own, that the sweetest reflection he enjoys, is that of having done good to mankind. It forms a comfort under distress, and it serves to heighten every pleasure,—no affliction can take it from us,—no joy can render it superfluous.

If benevolence thus render us pleased with ourselves, and acquires us the love of others, it is astonishing to behold in how many instances the spirit of malevolence regulates our conduct. A few of those circumstances which produce this melancholy effect may be shortly noticed.

One source of malevolent affections may be traced to that anxiety which every parent feels for the future happi-

ness

ness of his offspring. He has experienced the effects of the malevolence of mankind, and he fondly hopes, that if his child be prepared for the like, the arrow of affliction will be blunted when it reaches him. This induces him to paint human nature in the most odious colours, and the impression thus made upon the youthful mind, will require stronger powers to efface it, than fall to the common lot of mankind. To "consider every man as an enemy till "you have proved him a friend," is a maxim as subversive of every benevolent feeling, as any that can well be supposed. The person who acts upon this principle must have subdued every affection that can qualify him for enjoying the sweets of friendship, and the cloud of distrust must ever darken the common joys of social intercourse. Such ideas as these must easily have been imprinted upon the mind of a Swift, and must have tinged it with that misanthropy, which, notwithstanding the brilliancy of his wit, never fails to disgust the feeling heart.

Another circumstance which tends to cloud the natural benevolence of the mind is, the manner in which our first religious ideas are received. The Deity is usually represented clothed in his most terrific attributes, before his other more amiable perfections are exposed to our view. By this means, our first notions of religion are ever afterwards associated with the emotion of dread. Too frequently, also, is required the perusal of mighty volumes, thro' which the gloom of scholastic divinity is diffused, and which exhibit to the youthful imagination all the terrors of hell, without one glance of the joys of heaven. This destroys the natural flow of the fancy, and leads the imagination to indulge in ideas which must ever be unfavourable to benevolence.

Instead of impressing youth with such sage maxims of prudence as tend to obliterate all love of our race, it would, I think, be better to err upon the opposite extreme. Who is there who prefers not the idea of going into the world, as into a family of friends to that of going into it, as into a den of wild beasts, all ready to destroy him? Who is there who would not prefer enjoying the kindly glow of benevolent affection, tho' sometimes it may occasion inconvenience, by leading him to trust mankind too far, to living in continual distrust of every fellow-creature? Who is there who prefers not the tender benevolence of Sterne, with all the uneasiness to which it exposed him, to the hardened misanthropy of Swift, with all his boasted stoicism.

Nothing can have a greater tendency to promote and enlarge our benevolence, than indulging in general views of human nature.—Nature, according to the poet,

> "Acts not by partial, but by general laws."

Altho', in a particular instance, the phenomena of the material world may appear rather anomalous, yet, as our knowledge extends, we ever find them to form a part of the great and harmonious scheme of Providence. The minds of the ignorant may be disturbed by such unusual appearances, but it is the pride of the philosopher to shew their connection with the general plan of nature, and amidst the most ominous occurrences to preserve an uniform equanimity. In like manner, any particular instance of ingratitude, or other moral turpitude, in our fellow-creatures, may excite our disgust, and in minds unaccustomed to generalize, may produce very unfavourable notions of human nature. With Edwin, they exclaim, upon any particular instance of depravity,

"But

"But why should gold man's feeble mind decoy,
"And Innocence thus die by doom severe?"

But if our attention be properly directed, as our acquaintance with mankind extends, we will perceive that the good overbalances the ill among our species, and that even to produce this effect the permission of these partial evils is necessary. This opens a pleasing prospect of humanity to our views; calms every doubt, strengthens every virtuous resolution, and prompts us to exclaim, with Phœbe,

"Let us exult in hope, that all shall yet be well."

Edinburgh, 20th May 1807. *J. B.*

Substance of the Debate in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY *on the Subject of an Address to his* MAJESTY.

(*Continued from p.* 398.)

MR *Johnston* said, that on a former occasion, in 1779, when a measure similar to the present had been agitated in this Assembly, he, with the rest of the party with whom he usually acted, had opposed the granting any further concessions to the Catholics, and he should do the same now. It had been said, that the measure was abandoned, and that consequently the Assembly was in no degree called to give their opinion of it. But when his Majesty, actuated by the best motives, and consulting the best interests of his people, had taken a step which was necessarily displeasing to a numerous body of his subjects, ought the whole odium of this proceeding to be thrown upon him? During his Majesty's life, indeed, we were secure against this measure being again agitated. But the time must come when our beloved Sovereign, like all of us, must yield to the common lot of man, and must leave the throne to his successor. Now, the public expression of our sentiments upon this subject would form a bar against the measure being ever revived. It would prevent the calamitous event above alluded to, from being looked forward to as an object of hope. Here Mr J. related an anecdote of a person who seemed to entertain such wishes, (the introduction of which, however, appeared to be rather disapproved by the Assembly.)

Mr *Nicol* said, that several gentlemen in the course of the debate had shewn a great anxiety to disclaim all connection with party: he felt no such anxiety. He frankly owned himself to be firmly attached to the principles of the moderate party. At the same time, he should not in any degree think the worse of any gentleman for having freely expressed his opinion. He threw no imputation on the late Ministers. He had no doubt their motives were good, and that they had no intention to injure the religious establishments of the country. But he must differ from them in opinion with regard to the tendency of this measure. He must differ also from Mr Pitt, however great his general respect was for that illustrious statesman. He thought the distinction between toleration and power was clear and important; and that the Catholics enjoyed as much of the latter as was consistent with the safety of the church. He should particularly notice what had been said with regard to the situation of the Church of Scotland. We had been represented to be in the same situation with the Roman Catholics, and equally injured by the withdrawing of the Catholic bill. Now, he must observe, in the first place, that the bill had avowedly been brought in solely for the benefit of the Roman Catholics, and that the Presbyterians had been introduced afterwards merely to preserve consistency, nor could they suppose Ministry to be peculiarly well disposed towards them, when two

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Commissioners, whom they had sent to confer with them on subjects of the utmost importance, were refused an audience. In his opinion, the Church of Scotland was not subject to the test act. That act had been passed in the reign of Charles II. long before the era of the Union, and it related to *English* only, not to *British* offices. In the act of Union a clause had been rejected on the very ground that it would exclude members of the Scottish church from British offices; now, could it be supposed that the clause adopted in its stead would do the very thing it was intended to prevent. At all events, it was certain that the church of Scotland did in fact suffer no inconvenience from the test act. A bill of indemnity was annually passed which exempted them from all the penalties to which they would have been liable by the act, supposing them to be subjected to it. When that bill of indemnity should be withdrawn, it would be time to come forward and ascertain the law, or procure one in our favour. Till then, there was a good reason for not advancing their claim, from the discontent which it might excite among the English dissenters.

Dr *Macgill* then rose. Considerable opposition was made to his speaking a second time on the same question. On being allowed to speak, he said, that he should not have much objection to the address, provided the words "Constitutional Prerogative" were altered, and provided a clause were inserted, vindicating the rights of the Scottish church. (See p. 394.)

Dr *Brown* seconded the motion,

Amid a call of Question! Question! *Sir Henry Moncreiff* then rose, and said he wished shortly to express his opinion. He considered the question brought forward in 1779, as completely at rest. So many concessions had since that time been made to the Catholics, that they were now placed on completely different ground, and therefore what they had then done formed no precedent for what they were now to do, with regard to the measure lately proposed in Parliament. After what had been granted in 1793, and after ten thousand foreign Catholics had been admitted to hold commissions of all kinds, he really thought there could be little danger in the little addition that had been now proposed. This part of the subject, however, he did not consider himself as called upon to discuss; but it was otherwise with that which regarded the Church of Scotland.—It is true, he was of opinion, that the Church of Scotland was not subject to the test act; but still there was a general impression to the contrary; and in 1790 the church had applied for a declaratory act, establishing their exemption. This had been approved of both by Mr Pitt and by his Majesty. But it was then laid before the bishops; and the answer which they received from the archbishop of Canterbury was, that they would not consent, but declined any reasoning on the subject. Of course nothing more could be said, and the bill was lost in the House of Commons. Whatever might be said as to the right, the church of Scotland was, in fact, subjected to the test act. Of this he had been asked, on the occasion abovementioned, to specify an instance, which then he could not do. But eight or ten days after, a gentleman, whose son's pay had been stopped till he should produce a certificate of having taken the sacrament according to the forms of the church of England, called upon him (totally ignorant of the subject) to inquire what steps he should take in order to qualify himself. The consequence was, that the young man, before receiving his pay, was obliged to take the sacrament in one of the episcopal chapels of this town, and to send a cer-

certificate of his having done so. The Reverend Baronet therefore insisted that the church, by sending the proposed address without any qualification, would formally resign their own claims, and would forfeit all title to come forward in support of them on a future occasion.

Dr *Brown* said, that no man could be more attached than he was to the Protestant religion. He considered the reformation as the happiest event which had taken place in modern times. But he reprobated all attempts to introduce politics into this Assembly. Politics and religion had never been intermixed, without the latter being debased. He lamented the discussion which had taken place in this house. It would not be confined within these walls, but would go forth to the public, and who knew what pernicious consequences might follow.—Two years ago, a question had been agitated, which might have been followed by the worst effects, had it not been set at rest by the decision of the Assembly. Since, however, he was compelled to give his opinion upon this subject, he must oppose a measure which would be resigning the privileges of the church of Scotland. He therefore supported Dr Macgill's motion.

Dr *Taylor* spoke a few words in favour of the address.

Dr *Hill* had never heard a greater variety of opinions than had this day been delivered, and with many of them he could by no mean agree.—He complained, that gentlemen on the other side of the house, after allowing all the speeches of his party to be wasted on one motion, had suddenly brought forward another, for which they might be supposed unprepared; luckily, however, the experience of similar conduct, on a former occasion, had taught them to keep a *corps de reserve*, which would enable them to debate with the Rev. Baronet as long as he chose to continue the combat.

He agreed entirely with those who disapproved the introduction of politics into the General Assembly. It was the privilege of the Assembly to communicate directly with the King through the medium of the Lord Commissioner. It was therefore descending from their dignity to advert to any changes of ministry. Accordingly in 1782, when a proposal was made from the other side of the House to congratulate his Majesty on having called to his councils the coalition ministry, he and his friends had successfully resisted it.

The expression "Constitutional Prerogative" had been objected to, but he could not see on what ground. The royal negative is an odious branch of the prerogative; the previous consent given by his Majesty, and the power of dismissing his ministers in case of any radical difference of opinion, was an equally effectual and much milder exercise of prerogative. With regard to the manner in which the bill in question would have affected the church of Scotland, there were two opinions, both held by men of eminence and ability; one, that, by the Union, members of the church of Scotland were free from the test act all over the kingdom: the other, that they were free from it in Scotland only. In the first case the Catholic bill conferred no boon upon us; we had nothing to ask. Even on the other supposition he should not the less reprobate the measure now proposed. For, in the first place, no real grievance is felt. Presbyterians are seen in the highest commands of the army and navy, and in all civil offices. An act of indemnity is annually passed for all such as have neglected to qualify themselves according to the act, provided they qualify before a certain period: then, before that period arrives, a new act is passed to the same effect. The occurrence therefore mentioned by the Rev. Baronet must have been the mere effect of mistake, as indeed the

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person to whom it related was evidently very ignorant on the subject. It was said indeed to be a degradation to the Church of Scotland to stand on the footing of a tolerated sect. But was this the manner in which they ought to seek redress? Were they to descend from the proud and dignified situation of an established church, to league themselves with Catholics and dissenters? Far different had been the conduct of the Presbyterians in the reign of Charles II. and James II. They had indignantly rejected the proffered boon, when it was coupled with a proposal for breaking down the bulwarks of the Protestant faith. What would the people of Scotland, who, inspired by our instructions with a dread of popery, (a dread arising from their knowledge, not from their ignorance,) were pouring in addresses from every quarter, what would they say, were we, from private motives of our own, to follow an opposite course?

Besides that this proposed addition was unbecoming the dignity of the church, it was inexpedient, the most unlikely mode of attaining the object. In 1790, the Rev. Baronet had combined with the dissenters in a petition for the repeal of the test act. (Here Sir Henry denied having combined with them.) Well, he had applied about the same time; and the consequence was, that the application failed. Was there any thing better to be expected from the new allies to which he had turned. If gentlemen really wished to be relieved from the test act, the course was plain; let them stand on their own ground; and, provided they kept free of improper allies, he had no doubt of their being successful.

There was one impropriety which forcibly struck him. The whole assembly were ready to concur in an address of thanks to his Majesty for having resisted an attempt to break down the fences of the Protestant establishment. Now, was this the time to come forward with a complaint of grievances, to introduce any thing that would be unwelcome to the royal ear, and threaten at some other time to harass his soul. To the king's magnanimous resistance we were indebted for the continuance of our legal security against popery. Let, then, the greatest ecclesiastical assembly which meets in the British dominions, cordially adopt and follow the general sentiment.

The vote was called, Approve or Amend, on which the numbers were

Approve	158
Amend	53
Majority for the original clause	105

From this decision the following dissent was taken:

"We dissent,

"1. Because we apprehend that the language of the clause objected to may be misinterpreted, and, contrary to the avowed intentions of those who prepared it, may be applied to the late change in his Majesty's Councils, on which, as far as we could perceive, it was not the design of the Assembly to express an opinion.

"2. Because, as Presbyterians, and as members of a Church, which has the same authority and independence as the Church of England, or in consistency with the unanimous resolution of the Assembly in 1790, we cannot consider the Protestant Establishment as upheld by the continued operation of the Test and corporation Acts of the Parliament of England, by which, Protestant Dissenters from the Episcopal Church are subjected to the sacramental test, before they can be qualified to hold civil or military offices; and which are in practice applied even to members of

of the Church of Scotland, as by law established, contrary, as we apprehend, to the best interests of religion, and to the rights and privileges of our National Church.

"3. Because the amendment which was rejected, contains nothing more than a temperate and respectful assertion of the sentiments which we ought to express, with regard to our Protestant Brethren, and of the principles which we are bound to maintain, as members of a Presbyterian Church established by law.

"4. Because, after the concessions already made to Roman Catholics, during his Majesty's reign, we are not prepared to affirm, that the fences of the Protestant Establishment would have been essentially injured, by the provisions of the bill relative to Roman Catholic Officers, introduced into Parliament by the late Administration, and afterwards withdrawn, from respect to his Majesty."

This dissent was subscribed by the following members of Assembly.

Rev. H. M. Wellwood, Bart. D.D.
Rev. David Dickson junior
Rev. James Wodrow, D.D.
Rev. William Donaldson
Rev. John M'Kenzie, D.D.
Rev. Stevenson MacGill, D.D.
Rev. William Ritchie
Rev. John S. Oughterson
Rev. Lewis Balfour
Rev. John Dick
John Jardine, Advocate
Professor John Young
Professor George Jardine
Professor Dugald Stewart
Thomas Adair, Writer to the Signet
Thomas Russel of Peebles
James Moncrieff, Advocate
James Gibson, Writer to the Signet
Thomas H. Muller Advocate
John Clerk, Advocate
Andrew Skene, Advocate
Joseph Gordon, Writer to the Signet.

The Invisible Lady; being an Explanation of the Manner in which the Experiment in London, by M. Charles, and others, is performed.

THE visible part of the apparatus connected with the invisible girl is this:—First, a mahogany frame not very unlike a bedstead, having at the corners four upright posts, about five feet high, which are united by a cross rail near the top, and two or more cross rails near the bottom, to strengthen the frame: these cross rails are about four feet in length.—The frame thus constructed stands upon the floor, and from the top of each of the four pillars springs one of four strong bent brass wires, converging towards the top, where they are secured by a crown and other ornaments. From these four wires a a hollow copper ball, of a foot in diameter is suspended by slight ribbons, so as to cut off all possible communication with the frame. This globe is supposed to contain the invisible being, as the voice apparently proceeds from the interior of it: and for this purpose it is equipped with four trumpets, placed round it in a horizontal direction, and at right angles to each other, the trumpet mouths coming to within about half an inch of the respective cross rails of the frame surrounding them.

When a question is proposed, it is asked from any side of the frame, and spoken into one of the trumpets, and an answer immediately proceeds from all the trumpets, so loud as to be distinctly heard by an ear addressed to any of them, and yet so distant and feeble that it appears as if coming from a very diminutive being. In this the whole of the experiment consists, and the variations are, that the answer may be returned in sveral languages, a kiss will be returned, the breath producing the voice

voice may be felt, and songs are sung, accompanied by the piano-forte, &c.

In this illusion the sound is really conveyed by a tube, in a manner similar to the old and well-known contrivance of the speaking bust; the invisible girl only differing in this one circumstance, that an artificial echo is produced by means of the trumpets and hollow globe, in consequence of which the sound no longer appears to proceed in its original direction, but is completely reversed. In the present case, the beginning of the tube is in one of the hand rails, just opposite the centre of the mouth of one of the trumpets, the orifice being concealed by reeds or other mouldings; the tube itself, which may be about half an inch in diameter, runs through half the hand rail, then down one of the corner posts, and from thence under the floor, till it reaches a large deal case almost similar to an inverted funnel, along the side of which it rises till it comes nearly into contact with the ear of the confederate, who, with a piano-forte, &c. is concealed in this case. Any question asked by a voice directed into one of the trumpets, will be immediately reflected back by a concave interior surface of the globe to the orifice of the tube, along which it will be conveyed so as to be distinctly heard by the person in the deal case; and the answer returned, or a song or a tune from the instrument, will, in consequence of a similar reflection, be distinctly heard at the mouths of the trumpets, but no where else; and there it will appear to come precisely from the interior of the globe. A small hole closed with glass is left through the deal-case and side-wall of the room, by means of which the concealed person has an opportunity of observing and commenting upon any circumstance which may take place in the room.

June 1807.

An Account of a Storm of Salt which fell in January 1803. *(By Richard Anthony Salisbury, Esq.)*

(From Memoirs of the Linnean Society.)

ON the 14th of January 1803, I observed an east window of my house, which had been cleaned a few days before, covered on the outside with an apparent hoar frost. When the servant who was sent to remove it, came and told me it was *salt*, I was astonished, and still more so, upon going out, to find this substance almost as abundantly deposited in the garden and neighbouring fields. I was totally at a loss to account for so curious and unusual a phenomenon; and the next morning, with my gun in my hand, walked over a circuit of twenty miles, before I ventured to trust the evidence of two of my senses, and bring some branches from the hedges, still salt, to Sir Joseph Banks. He immediately removed most of my difficulties, by suggesting that this salt must have been taken up from the sea by the gale of wind which had blown with great force from the east during most of the preceding week, and he honoured me with his command diligently to examine the effects of this storm upon vegetation during the ensuing year: the following are such observations as I was able to make.

The garden at Mill Hill is well sheltered from the east: of course, less damage happened to the trees and shrubs in it than in many that were more exposed. The *Cedars of Libanus* suffered considerably: in one near the house, all the branches on the east side became brown, and continued so till the middle of *May*, when they put forth their new verdure very sparingly, the ends of a great number being entirely destroyed. The *Cembra pines and pinasters* also looked more than usually brow

losing their old foliage earlier in the summer. Near Hendon there is a row of *Weymouth pines* and *Spruce firs* from 50 to 60 feet high, planted alternately in a rich deep soil: though this spot is particularly sheltered from the east by the opposite woods, the branches of *Weymouth pines* on that side were defoliated from the bottom to the top, while the *Spruce firs* remained uninjured. The *Scotch fir* when exposed to the full force of this wind, appeared not exempt from damage, and this was no where more conspicuous than upon Hounslow heath; but what is remarkable, some of the clumps there wholly escaped, although no obvious reason occurs from their situation, why they should not all have suffered alike.—The *Portugal Laurel* seems the next Evergreen materially injured by the *Salt wind*; all the leaves exposed to it being more or less scorched, and in some places even the tops of the branches mortified. The *furze* of our commons, if I may judge from the east side being invariably most decayed, is also affected by it, yet I saw this plant in abundance in Devonshire and Cornwall, where it must perpetually be exposed to such blasts.

As for the more tender esculent vegetables few escaped: the first crop of *Peas Beans*, *Early Radishes*, and young *Lettices*, being generally destroyed. Of our garden flowers, *Ranunculusses* instantly perished, but their relations in natural affinity, winter *Aconites and Anomenies*, as I have since had an opportunity of remarking, are not at all affected by this wind. *Snowdrops*, *Crocusses*, *Hyacinths*, and *Narcissusses* are also insensible of its influence. Those plants that flourish near the sea were naturally protected. The beautiful *Cupress*, *Red Cedar*, *Evergreen Oak*, *Arbutus*, *Myrtle*, *Phillyrea*, *Alaternus*, *Rosemary*, *Lavender*, and I believe *Laurel*, are of this number. *Wheat* also escaped, which, it is well known, thrives in grounds immediately open to the sea.

I do not find that any account of these *Salt Winds* has been hitherto recorded, yet I fear they visit us annually. Last year, 1801, I again observed one on the 11th and 12th of February, while at Norwich with our President: this also reached Middlesex; most of the *Peas* which had previously survived the cold of 14 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, being on these nights cut off under a much higher temperature.

That it is the *Salt* merely and not the *Cold* which produces these deleterious effects upon so great a number of vegetables, is fully confirmed by a similar wind noticed by Sir Joseph Banks, some years ago, in Lincolnshire: it was early in *September*, and blew for four or five days very steadily due east, when every leaf on that side of the trees and hedges became brown. Were a wind, thus loaded with the spray of salt water, to blow during the months of *May* and *June*, when vegetation is in activity, it is difficult to calculate the extent of the mischief it would occasion. All persons who have had the care of plants at sea, know that, whenever the wind is strong enough to turn over the tops of the waves into what the sailors call *White Caps*, it is necessary to keep the plants closely covered up, the air being then so impregnated with salt, that if they be only a short time exposed to it, they will perish.

Description of the CORAL *Islands in the* EASTERN *and* PACIFIC *Oceans.*

(From Barrow's travels in Cochinchina.)

IN the short passage between North Island and Batavia, the crowd of little islands rising out of the sea is so immensely great, that even the indefatigable Dutch, who are accustomed to deal in detail, despairing in this instance of being able to assign to each a distinct name, have given to the whole groupe the general appellation of the *Thousand Islands*. Every one of these numerous islets is completely clothed with an unvarying tint of the most lively verdure; and tho' their surfaces are flat, and little elevated above that of the sea, yet the tall trees which grow on most of them appear, from a distance, just like so many fleets of ships. Some of them are skirted by smooth sandy beaches, where turtles in abundance resort; but on the greater part, the branches and the roots of the trees strike into the salt water.

The whole groupe of the *Thousand Islands*, and indeed the greater part of those whose surfaces are flat in the neighbourhood of the equator, owe their origin to the labours of that order of marine worms which Linnæus has arranged under the name of Zoophytæ.

These little animals, in a most surprising manner, construct their calcareous habitations under an infinite variety of forms, yet with that order and regularity, each after his own manner, which to the minute enquirer is so discernible in every part of the creation. But although the eye may be convinced of the fact, it is difficult for the human mind to conceive the possibility of insects so small being endued with the power, much less of being furnished in their own bodies with the materials of constructing the immense fabrics which, in almost every part of the Eastern and Pacific Oceans, lying between the tropics, are met with in the shape of detached rocks, or reefs of great extent just even with the surface, or islands already clothed with plants whose bases are fixed at the bottom of the sea several hundred feet in depth, where light and heat, so very essential to animal life, if not excluded, are sparingly received and feebly felt. Thousands of such rocks, reefs, and islands, are known to exist in the Eastern Ocean, within and even beyond the limits of the tropics. The Eastern coast of New Holland is almost wholly girt with reefs and islands of coral rock, rising perpendicularly from the bottom of the abyss. Captain Kent of the Buffalo, speaking of a coral reef of many miles in extent on the south west coast of New Caledonia, observes, that it is level with the water's edge, and, towards the sea, as *steep to*, as the wall of a house, that he sounded frequently within twice the ship's length of it with a line of one hundred and fifty fathoms, or nine hundred feet, without being able to reach the bottom." How wonderful, how inconceivable, that such stupendous fabrics should rise into existence from the silent but incessant and almost imperceptible labours of such insignificant worms.

From the soft and leather-like consistence of the tubulated surfaces of the coral fabrics, it would appear, that as the old animals die and their calcareous cells become rigid, succeeding generations continue their operations on the upper and lateral surfaces, each according to the particular form which nature has prescribed; for the texture and construction of the rocks are very different in different parts of them; and though they have received the general denomination of coral, few of them are of that description, which, from their

their ramifications resembling the roots and branches of trees, led the ancient naturalists to conclude that they might form an intermediate class of organized beings, partaking of the double nature of plants and animals. It is true, the fragile branches of corals and corallines being easily broken, their materials may, by some process, be cemented together, and contribute to the formation of the amorphous basis of coral islands; but the great masses of rock appear to be composed chiefly of madrepores, celipores and tubipores. In order to ascertain whether the central part, as well as the shore of North island, consisted of these substances, we removed the soil, and at the depth of about three feet found large blocks of madrepores and various cellular masses of calcareous formation; and, among other articles, we dug up a very large shell of the *Chama gigas*, supposed to be the largest species of shell fish that exists in the universe. One of the old Dutch navigators observes, that thirty of his people made a very comfortable supper of a single cockle, for the relation of which it may readily be supposed he obtained very little credit. The gigantic Chama, which was the Dutchman's cockle, is, however, sufficiently large for the purpose; near the shores of the island we found several of these shells, some of which could not be of less weight than four hundred pounds the pair.

The number and magnitude of these wonderful fabrics, dispersed over the Eastern ocean, and daily increasing in bulk and extent, furnishes no weak support to that theory which supposes all marbles, limestones, and every species of calcareous rock, to have been the production of animated beings; a theory that is rendered still more plausible from the myriads of minute shells found in many of them, and of which some of the most beautiful of the marbles are almost wholly composed.

Manners of the People of Cochinchina.

From the same.

ON the precepts of Confucius is grounded the moral system for the regulation of the conduct in this country as well as in China. Here, however, to the exterior forms of morality very little regard seems to be paid. In China these precepts are gaudily displayed in golden characters in every house, in the streets, and public places; but here they are seldom seen and never heard. Were they indeed repeated in their original language, (and they will scarcely bear a translation,) they would not be understood. Their conduct in general seems to be as little influenced by the solemn precepts of religion as by those of morality. The Cochinchinese are like the French, always gay and for ever talking; the Chinese always grave and affect to be thinking: the former are open and familiar, the latter close and reserved. A Chinese would consider it as disgraceful to commit any affair of importance to a woman. Women, in the estimation of the Cochinchinese, are best suited for, and are accordingly entrusted with the chief concerns of the family. The Chinese code of politeness forbids a woman to talk, unless by way of reply, to laugh beyond a smile, to sing unless desired; and, as to dancing, she labours under a physical restriction, which makes this kind of movement impossible. In Cochinchina the women are quite as gay and as unrestrained as the men. And as a tolerably accurate conclusion may be drawn of the state of their society, from

from the condition in which the female part of it is placed, and the consideration in which the female character is held among them, I shall be more particular in describing, in so far at least as our limited means afforded us the opportunity of observing, than on other points.

In some of the provinces of China women are condemned to the degrading and laborious task of dragging the plough, and are otherwise employed in various species of heavy drudgery. In Cochinchina it would appear likewise to be the fate of the weaker sex to be doomed to those occupations which require, if not the greatest exertions of bodily strength, at least the most persevering industry. We observed them day after day, and from morning till night, standing in the midst of pools of water, up to the knees, occupied in the transplanting of rice. In fact, all the labours of tillage, and the various employments connected with agriculture, seem to fall to the share of the female peasantry, whilst those in town, to the management of domestic concerns, add the superintendance of all the details of commerce. They even assist in constructing and keeping in repair their mud-built cottages; they conduct the manufacture of coarse earthen-ware vessels; they manage the boats on rivers and in harbours; they bear their articles of produce to market; they draw the cotton wool from the pod, free it from the seeds, spin it into thread, weave it into cloth, dye it of its proper colour, and make it up into dresses for themselves and their families. Almost all the younger part of the males are compelled to enrol themselves in the army, and such as are exempt from military service employ themselves occasionally in fishing, in collecting swallows nests, and the *Biches de mer*, among the neighbouring islands, as luxuries for the use of their own great men, but more particularly as articles of export for the China market; in felling timber, building and repairing ships and boats, and a few other occupations, which however they take care shall not engross the whole of their time, but contrive to leave a considerable portion of it unemployed, or employed only in the pursuit of some favourite amusement: for they are not by any means of an idle disposition. But the activity and industry of the women are so unabating, their pursuits so varied, and the fatigue they undergo so harassing, that the Cochinchinese apply to them the same proverbial expression which we confer on a cat, observing that a woman, having nine lives, bears a great deal of killing. It is evident, indeed, from the whole tenor of their conduct, that the men, even in the common ranks of life, consider the other sex as destined for their use; and those in a higher station, as subservient to their pleasures. The number of wives, or concubines, which a man may find it expedient to take, is not limited by any law or rule; but here as in China, the first in point of date claims precedence, and takes the lead in all domestic concerns. The terms on which the parties are united are not more easy than those by which they may be separated. To break a sixpence between two parting lovers is considered among the peasantry of some of the counties in England, as an avowal and pledge of unalterable fidelity. In Cochinchina, the breaking of one of their copper coins or a pair of chop-sticks between man and wife, before proper witnesses, is considered as a dissolution of their former compact, and the act of separation.

In China the men have sedulously and successfully inculcated the doctrine,

trine, that a well-bred woman should never be seen abroad, that she should confine herself constantly to her own apartments; that in the presence of even her nearest male relations she should not expose her neck and her hands; to prevent which her gown is buttoned up close to the chin, and its sleeves hang down below the knee: and so craftily have they contrived their precepts to operate, that the silly women have actually been prevailed upon to consider a physical defect which confines them to the house as a fashionable accomplishment. Here, in this respect, there is a total difference with regard to the sex. So far from the Cochinchinese women being deprived of the free use of their limbs or their liberty, they have the enjoyment of both to the fullest extent.

Extremes often approximate. The same cause which in China has operated this total seclusion of the sex from society and the abridgement of their physical powers, has produced in Cochinchina a diametrically opposite effect, by permitting them to revel uncontrolled in every species of licentiousness. This cause is their being degraded in public opinion, and considered as beings of an inferior order to the men. Thus situated, character becomes of inferior value either to themselves or others; and from all accounts it appears they are fully sensible of its unimportance in this respect. The consequence of which is, that women of less scrupulosity, and men of more accommodating dispositions, are not certainly to be met with in any part of the world than those in the environs of Turon Bay. It is to be hoped, however, that the general character of the nation may not exactly correspond with that which prevails at one of the most frequented of its sea-port towns. The indifference, on the part of the men, for the honour and chastity of the sex, and the abandoned and profligate character of the latter, which is the necessary consequence, are by no means confined to the common people, they apply indeed more forcibly to the first ranks in society, the officers of government. These men, fully as debauched as the Chinese mandarins, carry not even that appearance of decency which those find it expedient to observe. Of the facility with which they disposed of their women to strangers, our party had several curious instances.

There was little prepossessing in the general appearance and character of the Cochinchinese. The women had but slender pretensions to beauty; yet the want of personal charms was in some degree compensated by a lively and cheerful temper, totally unlike the dull, the morose, and secluded Chinese. Both sexes are coarse featured, and their colour is nearly as deep as that of the Malay. The dress of the women was by no means fascinating. In short, nothing met the eye that could impress the mind of a stranger with high notions of the happy condition of this people.

A COCHINCHINESE *dinner.*

As none of the houses in the town were large enough for the accommodation of so numerous a party, the Governor issued his directions for building a spacious shed, which, by the help of the ever ready and useful bamboo, was finished in the course of a few hours; the roof and the sides were covered with thick close mats. Within this shed was placed a row of little bottles, with forms on each side, to which might sit down conveniently from twenty to twenty-four persons. In China it is the custom to cover their little square tables so completely with dishes, or rather bowls, that no part of their surfaces shall be seen; but the Cochinchinese

chinese seem to have improved on the liberality of their highly polished neighbours, by not merely covering the table, but by piling the bowls in rows upon each other three or four in depth. I should suppose that we seldom sat down to a smaller number of bowls than two hundred, exclusive of the cups of rice which are handed round to the guests in the place of bread; rice being in this country, as well as in China and most of the Oriental nations, the staff of life.—Of table linen, knives, forks, bottles and glasses, they make no use; but before each person is laid a spoon of potters ware, and a pair of porcupine quills and small sticks of bamboo, of rose or sandal wood, sometimes tipped with silver or tootanague, of the same kind in every respect as those used by the Chinese, and known to the English under the name of *chopsticks*. The contents of the bowls are preparations of beef, pork, fowls, and fish cut into small pieces, mixed with vegetables, and dressed in soups and gravies, variously seasoned, and composed of various materials. We had nothing roasted nor prepared in the dry way. Neither wine nor spirits, nor fermented liquors of any kind, nor even water, were served round during the time of eating: but when dinner was over Chinese *seaushoo* was handed round in little porcelain cups.

Monthly Memoranda in NATURAL HISTORY.

THE lateness of vegetation this year, still continues to be the most striking feature of the season. From the Naturalist's Report in the last number of the Monthly Magazine, it appears, that in Hampshire, one of the most favoured counties of England, vegetation has not in general been above ten days earlier than in Scotland. From comparing my remarks with the same report, I observe that there has been about a week of difference in the time of the appearing of Swallows. The Common Swallow and House-martin appeared in Hampshire April 25th; at Edinburgh April 29th. The Swift was seen in Hampshire on the 3d May; at Edinburgh not till the 10th.

26th May.—The dry teguments of the buds of the Beech began to fall, and to appear strewed over the walks in Hope Park. This is a month later than usual.

1st June.—The callow young of the Sky-lark (Alauda arvensis) were observed in several nests at Lauriston near Edinburgh. The Hawthorn (Mespilus oxyacantha) is not yet in bloom, unless in very sheltered spots. The Horse chesnut (Æsculus Hippocastanum) is beginning to shew its fine spikes of flowers.

4th June.—In Dalkeith Park all the trees were in leaf except the Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior,) the buds of which were only bursting. Notwithstanding the general backwardness of the season, I observed that the Chinese Rose, (Rosa Indica, or semperflorens,) had here made strong shoots in the open air: one shoot in particular, produced since February, was above three feet high, and had flower-buds already formed at its summit. This plant was in a sheltered place, on the outside of the glass of one of the stoves. Several large bushes, at a distance from all artificial heat, and not far from the lower end of the long berceau walk, in these delightful grounds, had been covered with roses since March; so that Rosa Indica may be considered as one of the most elegant and desirable modern additions to a shrubbery, or a spring garden. It was introduced into England in 1790, and into Scotland two or three years afterwards.

18th

18th June.—In many places the Ash is not yet in leaf, at least it has not assumed a green appearance at a distance. The weather, however, is now excellent. The crop of grass promises to be luxuriant; but hay-harvest will not probably commence around Edinburgh for a week to come. Green goosberries for tarts have now appeared in our fruit-market, and have been sold at 1s. 8d. and the best at 2s. a-pint.

Fish-Market. *21st May.*—A pretty large Sturgeon (Acipenser Sturio,) near eight feet long, was brought from the mouth of the Eden, in the Bay of St Andrew's. It was entangled in the salmon fishers nets, and tore them very much by its violent struggles. For two days it was exhibited as a show in a cellar in the High-Street here. It had entered the Eden in pursuit of salmon, which are a favourite prey.

3d June.—A number of Wolf-fish (Anarhichas Lupus,) here called *Sea Cats*, have of late been brought to market. They are of an ugly appearance, and are therefore much despised, and laid aside in the market as inferior: but they are really an excellent kind of fish, and any one who tries them will be fully convinced that it is only through prejudice at the name and appearance that they are so generally neglected.

10th June.—Several pairs of small Soles (Pleuronectes Solea) about a foot long, were brought to market from Cockenzie Sands in East Lothian. This is by far the most delicious of the flat fish, and fetches the highest price. Large soles might be got in Aberlady Bay, if the fishermen chose to make proper trials.—While his Majesty's ship the Texel lay at anchor in that Bay about two years ago, guarding the mouth of the Frith, the crew often amused themselves in fishing; and they caught, among other fish, many large soles, frequently two feet long. After furnishing the cabin-table, the officers were often able to send to their friends, presents of as fine soles from Aberlady as are to be found in the market of Billingsgate. This fact particularly deserves the notice of the oyster-dredgers and haddock-fishers who reside at Fisherrow and Prestonpans, who, owing to the shape of the frith, might often be able to run to and from Aberlady when the wind is unfavourable to the Newhaven adventurers.

A Northern Diver (Colymbus glacialis) was found drowned in a skate net near Inchkeith, on the 21 of June inst. It had dived after its prey, and come up under the net, and thus met with its fate. It was between nine and ten pounds in weight. It is not known to breed nearer than Iceland. The bird is common in the seas around Orkney and Shetland, but its nest has never been discovered in these islands. It seems curious that a straggler should be found so far south as our frith, so late in the year as the month of June.

Edinburgh,
20th June 1807. *N.*

Scottish Review.

I. Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Hon. Henry Home, of Kames, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary in Scotland: containing Sketches of the Progress of Literature and General Improvement in Scotland during the greater part of the Eighteenth century.

Considering the eminent rank which the subject of this memoir held in the world of letters, the variety of his writings, and the publicity of his character, it cannot but be won-

wondered at that such a work as the present should not have appeared earlier. The present age, however, seems entirely disposed to supply every former deficiency in this respect. It does not appear the task could have fallen into more proper hands, both with respect to the means of information and to similarity of pursuits, since to extensive legal and historical knowledge, the author adds a correct and elegant taste.

Scottish biography has, notwithstanding one noted exception, been generally complained of as deficient in anecdote, and in the delineation of the minute shades of character. The present work is far from being entirely devoid of this species of interest. Still, perhaps, the reader may be apt to complain, that the views, though just and elegant, are too general, and that the measured dignity of the style does not easily descend to those minute, but agreeable details, which are generally expected in biographical composition.

In the preface, his Lordship states, that on account of the various pursuits of Lord Kames, and his intimate connection with every species of improvement which took place in Scotland during his age, it had appeared to him necessary to take a wider range than usual; to exhibit the moral and political character of the times in which he lived, and to detail the progress of the literature, arts, manners, and general improvement of Scotland, during the greater part of the eighteenth century. In this view he has introduced a variety of collateral information, which might otherwise have been lost, and which, though it somewhat injures the unity of the work, adds materially to its value.

Henry Home Kames was, it appears, the son of a country gentleman of small fortune in Berwickshire. Mr Home, by indulging a taste for living beyond his income, had reduced himself to narrow circumstances, so that Henry soon found that he had nothing to trust to but his own exertions; a circumstance, as his biographer justly remarks, which was probably not inauspicious to his future eminence. The only education he received was from a domestic tutor of the name of Wingate, who seems to have been more remarkable for severity than for skill in teaching. So little did he profit by his instructions, that afterwards, on devoting himself to a learned profession, he was under the necessity of acquiring Greek and Latin by his solitary efforts, nor did he ever arrive at a very perfect knowledge of these languages. Classical learning was then at a low ebb in Scotland; which, combined with his father's embarrassed situation, prevented him from receiving an academical education. He was thus almost completely self taught; a circumstance probably not unfavourable to such powers as his, and which certainly tended to give them that original cast which fitted him for striking out new lights on different branches of science.

He was placed as an apprentice with a writer to the signet; but was induced to alter his profession by the following incidental occurrence:

One winter evening, Home's master sent him with some papers to the house of Sir Hew Dalrymple, then President of the Court of Session, who lived in a sort of suburban villa at the end of Bristo Street. He was shewn into the parlour, a very elegant apartment, where a daughter of the President, a beautiful young lady, was performing a piece of music on the harpsichord; while the venerable Judge sat by her, with his book on the table. The music was suspended, and a short conversation ensued on the business to which the papers related, in which the young man acquitted himself so much to the President's satisfaction, as to draw from him a very handsome compliment on his knowledge and proficiency in the law. The conversation then turned to ge-

general topics, and was prolonged with much pleasure; while the young lady made tea, and afterwards, at her father's desire, sung, and played some Scots airs on the harpsichord. The youth was struck with every particular of the scene in which he had borne a part; and his ardent mind, as he was wont himself to relate, caught instant fire from the impression. "Happy the man," said he to himself, "whose old age, "crowned with honour and dignity, "can thus repose itself after the "useful labours of the day, in the "bosom of his family, amidst all the "elegant enjoyments that affluence, "justly earned, can command! Such "are the fruits of eminence in the pro- "fession of the law." From that moment, Mr Home determined to abandon the more limited occupation of a writer, and qualify himself for the function of an Advocate before the Supreme Courts. P. 9.

He now began seriously to exert himself in supplying the deficiencies of his general education, and at the same time applied zealously to the study of the law, which was then cultivated more by reading than by public lectures. As it was the practice for students to attach themselves to some particular lawyer of eminence who admitted them to attend his consultations, Mr Home is supposed on this occasion to have chosen Patrick Grant, afterwards Lord Elchies.

About this time he appears to have applied with great ardour to metaphysical studies. This seems indeed to have formed the foundation of his intellectual character; and the application of that science to general literature, and the business of the world, with both which he was better acquainted than perhaps any former metaphysician, appears to us to constitute the distinguishing excellence of his writings. It is from this combination that the elements of criticism (in our opinion the best of his works,) evidently derive its chief value. One of the earliest persons with whom he was accustomed to communicate his ideas on this subject, was Mr Andrew Baxter, author of several ingenious treatises. He formed also a very close intimacy with the celebrated David Hume, though he afterwards thought it his duty to oppose several of that writer's opinions, without any interruption however of their private friendship.

Mr Home having made his appearance at the bar, soon rose to high distinction. Among other characteristics of his pleading the following deserves to be quoted:

But the main excellence of Mr Home as a pleader, lay in the faculty which he possessed, above all his cotemporaries, perhaps above all that had gone before him, of striking out new lights upon the most abstruse and intricate doctrines of the law; of subjecting to a strict scrutiny those rules and maxims, venerable only from inveterate usage, and having no claim to respect on any solid ground of reason: a faculty by which he frequently prevailed, in spite of that prejudice, in general salutary, which leads us to resist all innovations, and in opposition to a long train of precedents, which often makes the law, to bring about an entire change of opinion, and to establish a new practice, more consonant to rational principles. Of some of those instances of improvement of the law which we owe to his penetrating genius, I shall afterwards have occasion to take notice. At present, I shall only observe, that the uncommon ingenuity which he displayed, and the success which attended his efforts, in overturning, in a few remarkable cases, the opinions hitherto prevalent, and sanctioned by the most weighty of our old writers on the law, gained him a great accession of reputation, and brought him now, by a rapid progress, to the very first eminence as a practitioner at the bar. P. 46.

Mr Home, notwithstanding his studious habits, was always of a social disposition, and mingled much in general company. The following account of his most intimate associates will interest the reader.

There

There was a time when, (as we of the present age have heard from our fathers,) the fashionable circles in the Scottish metropolis were adorned by a class of men now unknown and utterly extinct; or whom, if their successors in the world of fashion have ever heard of, they seem at least to have no desire to revive, or ambition to emulate: men who, under the distinguishing title of *Beaux*, or *fine Gentlemen*, united an extensive knowledge of literature, and a cultivated taste, to the utmost elegance of manners, of dress, and of accomplishments: men whose title to be leaders of the mode was founded on an acknowledged superiority, both in exterior graces and in mental endowments. Such men were Colonel Forrester, author of a valuable little tract entitled, *The Polite Philosopher*, and of whom Dr Samuel Johnson emphatically said,

"He was himself *The Great Polite* he drew:"

Lord Binning, who wrote some of the most tender and elegant of the Scottish songs: Hamilton of Bangour, whose poetical merits have deservedly assigned him a place among the British Classics; and the club of wits who frequented *Balfour's* Coffeehouse, (the miniature of *Will's* or *Button's*,) in the earlier part of the eighteenth century. These were the favourite companions of Mr Home; and with some of them, as appears from his correspondence yet preserved, he seems to have maintained the strictest friendship, and to have indulged in the most intimate communication of sentiments and opinions. P. 58.

With the elegant and accomplished William Hamilton of Bangour, whose amiable manners were long remembered with the tenderest recollection by all who knew him, Mr Home lived in the closest habits of friendship. The writer of these Memoirs has heard him dwell with delight on the scenes of their youthful days; and he has to regret that many an anecdote to which he listened with pleasure, was not committed to a better record than a treacherous memory. Hamilton's mind is pictured in his verses. They are the easy and careless effusions of an elegant fancy and a chastened taste; and the sentiments they convey are the genuine feelings of a tender and susceptible heart, which perpetually owned the dominion of some favourite mistress; but whose passion generally evaporated in song, and made no serious or permanent impression. His poems had an additional charm to his contemporaries, from being commonly addressed to his familiar friends of either sex, by name. There are few minds insensible to the soothing flattery of a Poet's record. I question whether his friend Home was ever more highly gratified by the applause he gained for his talents on the success of a legal argument, than by the elegant lines addressed by Hamilton, *To H. H. in the Assembly*.

While crown'd with radiant charms divine,
Unnumber'd beauties round thee shine,
When Erskine leads her happy man,
And Johnston shakes the flutt'ring fan;
When beauteous Pringle shines confest,
And gently heaves her swelling breast,
Her raptured partner still at gaze
Pursuing thro' each winding maze;
Say, Harry, canst thou keep secure
Thy heart, from conquering Beauty's power? &c.

Hamilton's letters are, like his verses, the transcript of his feelings. Mr Home had sent him a few remarks on Horace; of the same tenor, as it would seem, with those observations which, many years afterwards, he gave to the world in his *Elements of Criticism*. In a letter, dated September 1738, to Mr Home, then passing the autumn vacation at Kames, Hamilton thus writes:

"I am entirely of your opinion with respect to your observations on Horace. He certainly wanders from his text,—but still they are the wanderings of *Horace*. Why we are never contented with our lot, but still envy the condition of others, was a noble subject; and it were to be wished he had adorned it, as well as he could, from his own experience; satisfied, as he seems to have been, with his own pursuits, and the fame they had acquired him. Let me put Horace's question to myself, Why don't I acquiesce in the determination of Heaven, to which I have myself so much contributed? Why don't I rest contented with that, small perhaps indeed, but sincere portion of happiness furnished by my poetry, and a few kind friends? Why concern myself

to please *Jeanie Stewart*, or vex myself about that happier man to whom the the lottery of life may have assigned her? *Qui fit, Mecænas, qui fit?* Whence comes it? Alas, whence indeed?

Too long by love, a wand'ring fire misled,
My better days in vain delusion fled:
Day after day, year after year withdrew,
And beauty blest the minutes as they flew.
Those hours consum'd in joy, but lost to fame,
With blushes I review, but dare not blame;
A fault which easy pardon might receive,
Did lovers judge, or could the wise forgive!
But now to wisdom's healing springs I fly,
And drink oblivion of each charmful eye;
To love revolted, quit each pleasing care,
Whate'er was witty, or whate'er was fair.

"Yours," &c.

To seek the aid of *wisdom* for the cure of *love*, is no doubt a prudent resolution; but here the question may be put, (as of *Glendower's Spirits,*) Will wisdom come when the lover calls for her? His friend Home, who had a deeper knowledge of human nature, saw a better cure for a frivolous and idle passion. The lady mentioned in the letter above quoted, had complained to Mr Home, that she was teazed with Hamilton's dangling attentions, which she was convinced had no serious aim, and hinted an earnest wish to get rid of him: "You are his friend," said she; "tell him he exposes both himself and me to the ridicule of our acquaintance." —"No, Madam," said Mr Home, "you shall accomplish his cure your-"self, and by the simplest method.— "Dance with him at to-night's assem-"bly, and shew him every mark of "your kindness, as if you believed his "passion sincere, and had resolved to "favour his suit. Take my word for "it you'll hear no more of him." The lady adopted the counsel, and the success of the experiment was complete.

It appears from Hamilton's letters, that he communicated his poems to his friends for their critical remarks, and was easily induced to alter or amend them by their advice. He had sent the piece entitled *Contemplation*, one of the most laboured of his productions, to Mr Home, who suggested some alterations. In a letter from Hamilton, in July 1739, he says, "I have made the corrections "on the moral part of the *Contemplation*, "and in a post will send it to Will. "Crawford, who has the rest, and will "transmit it to you. I shall write to "him fully on the subject." It is pleasing to remark, that the Will. Crawford here mentioned, was the author of the beautiful pastoral ballad of Tweedside, which, with the aid of its charming melody, will probably live as long as the language is understood.

Hamilton may be reckoned among the earliest of the Scotch poets who wrote English verse with propriety and taste, and with any considerable portion of the poetic spirit. Thomson, Mallet, and he, were cotemporaries. The preceding writers of English verse among the Scotch are scarcely entitled to the name of poets. A very indifferent collection of English verses, under the title of *The Edinburgh Miscellany*, was published in 1720, among which are some of the earliest productions of Thomson and Mallet; and, in particular, a piece by the former, "*Of a Country Life, by a Student in the University*," in which it is curious to mark the hand of the author of *The Seasons*, and to trace in some faint degree the rudiments of that immortal poem. In this collection are a few small pieces, which, on the authority of Lord Hailes, I am led to believe were written by Mr Home *: They are of no considerable merit; and their author, as Lord Hailes properly remarked, "had the good sense to perceive "that poetry was not his fort."

Among the early friends of Mr Home were some men whose talents, of a superior order and graver cast, fitted them to discharge with honour the most important duties in the state, or have rank-

* The name prefixed is spelled Hume, but the surnames are indentically the same, and are pronounced alike.

ranked them high in the annals of literature. The late Earl of Findlater, then Lord Deskfoord, whose benevolent mind and truly patriotic spirit were indefatigably exerted in every scheme which had for its end the improvement of his country, was assiduous in courting a correspondence with Mr Home, on various topics of politics, national economy, and jurisprudence; and many letters from that nobleman are yet preserved, which reflect the highest honour both on the qualities of his head and heart.

With the late Mr Oswald of Dunikeir, whose great knowledge of political economy rendered him one of the most useful, as his disinterested patriotism, one of the most respectable of the Scottish Members during the many years he sat in Parliament, Mr Home was connected by the closest bond of friendship. It was Oswald's custom to write to his friend Home on the daily business that occurred in Parliament, and to consult with him on any point of difficulty on which his mind was undecided. P. 58.

After this we have some correspondence with David Hume on the publication of that writer's treatise on Human Nature, which he had been composing during a residence of several years in France. The following letter expresses his feelings in the view of publication:

"I am sorry I am not able to satisfy your curiosity, by giving you some general notion of the plan upon which I proceed. But my opinions are so new, and even some terms I am obliged to make use of, that I could not propose, by any abridgement, to give my system an air of likelihood, or so much as make it intelligible. 'Tis a thing I have in vain attempted already, at a gentleman's request in this place, who thought it would help him to comprehend and judge of my notions, if he saw them all at once before him. I have had a greater desire of communicating to you the plan of the whole, that I believe it will not appear in public before the beginning of next winter. For, besides that it would be difficult to have it printed before the rising of the Parliament, I must confess, I am not ill pleased with a little delay, that it may appear with as few imperfections as possible. I have been here near three months, always within a week of agreeing with my printers, and you may imagine, I did not forget the work itself during that time, where I began to feel some passages weaker for the style and diction than I could have wished. The nearness and greatness of the event roused up my attention, and made me more difficult to please, than when I was alone in perfect tranquillity in France. But here I must tell you one of my foibles. I have a great inclination to go down to Scotland this spring to see my friends, and have your advice concerning my *philosophical discoveries*, but cannot overcome a certain shamefacedness I have to appear among you at my years, without having yet a settlement, or so much as attempted any. How happens it, that we philosophers cannot as heartily despise the world, as it despises us? I think in my conscience the contempt were as well founded on our side as on the other."
P. 84.

And we have afterwards his feelings on their very unfavourable reception.

"You see I am better than my word, having sent you two papers instead of one. I have hints for two or three more, which I shall execute at my leisure. I am not much in the humour of such compositions at present, having received news from London of the success of my philosophy, which is but indifferent, if I may judge by the sale of the book, and if I may believe my bookseller. I am now out of humour with myself; but doubt not, in a little time, to be only out of humour with the world, like other unsuccessful authors. After all, I am sensible of my folly, in entertaining any discontent, much more despair, upon this account; since I could not expect any better from such abstract reasoning; nor indeed did I promise myself much better. My fondness for what I imagined new discoveries, made me overlook all common rules of prudence; and having enjoyed the usual satisfaction of projectors, 'tis but just I should meet with their disappointments. However, as 'tis observed with such

such sort of people, one poject generally succeeds another, I doubt not, but in a day or two I shall be as easy as ever, in hopes that truth will prevail at last over the indifference and opposition of the world. P. 93.

(To be continued.)

II. View of the Mineralogy, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Fisheries of the Island of Arran; with notices of Antiquities, and suggestions for improving the Agriculture and Fisheries of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. By the Rev. James Headrick. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THE Island of Arran is one of the parts of Scotland which have been least known to us. It presents, however, many objects deserving of attention. Being a continuation of the Grampians, it contains ample materials for mineralogical investigation, insomuch that it has been considered as an epitome of the mineral structure of the globe. Its industry too is so far behind, as to call strongly for the attention of those who make national improvement their object. In every view Mr Headrick must be considered as well qualified for this survey, from his knowledge of science, and habitual application of it to the purposes of agricultural improvement.

Mr H. in his preface gives a promise of similar works, relative to other parts of Scotland; and though we cannot help being struck with the alarming magnitude to which such a series of publications would extend, yet we have no doubt of their containing much important information.

The geological part of this volume is so extensive, and consists of such a variety of minute particulars, as renders it impossible to bring any general view of it within our limits. We shall therefore confine ourselves chiefly to the politico-economical part.

This island is situated near the mouth of the Frith of Clyde, having the mouth of Lochfine towards the north; in one place, distant from Kintyre, on the west, only five or six miles; its nearest point to Campbelton in Kintire being about twelve miles; its nearest point to the island of Bute, on the north-east, may also be about twelve miles; its nearest point to the new harbour of Ardrossan, on the east, may be about fifteen miles; and from Broddick Bay, or Lamlash, to the same harbour, or to Saltcoats, may be about twenty miles. Thus, this island is situated much nearer to the coast of Argyle than of Airshire; and it may be considered as a link in the great chain of the Grampians from Aberdeen on the north-east. The stupendous rock of Ailsa, situated about 30 miles to the south of Arran, may be considered as another link in this chain. I have been told this rock is mostly composed of granite; and from it the chain is continued through the mountainous parts of Carrick, until it terminates at the Mull of Galloway.

The greatest length of this island, from north-east to south west, may be about thirty-four or thirty-five miles; its breadth varying from about fifteen to twenty miles. But as no geometrical survey has been made of it, these dimensions are only deduced from conjecture *. P. 2.

The population amounted in 1755 to 3646; in 1793 to 5804: but in 1801 it had fallen to 5179. Among these, there is an excess of females over males, amounting to 425. This is owing to the number of young men who go to sea. They are much attached to this mode of life, but have an aversion to military service. They are sober and religious in their general deportment. The second sight seems to be entirely forgotten; and the belief in fairies, witches, &c. is be-

* The natives reckon the island twenty-four miles long, but two of their computed miles are hardly short of three English.

becoming very faint. Arran is chiefly distinguished in history as having been for some time the retreat of Robert Bruce.

Agriculture, and every species of industry, seem to be very low in this island. This is sufficiently accounted for by the following curious account of the mode of occupancy.

The cultivated land is occupied in run-rig, or in narrow stripes, called butts, with intervals betwixt them, whose possessors are changed every second or third year. Each farm constitutes a *societas arandi*, or township, where a number of families, sometimes to the extent of from fifteen to twenty, are concerned in its cultivation, who divide the different ridges or butts among them, either according to old usage, or according to certain regulations agreed on among themselves; and if there be a butt or ridge remaining after the division, it is subdivided by marks of stone, or sticks, into parcels corresponding to the interest each family has in the whole farm. A ridge, or patch, is frequently seen with fifteen to twenty divisions of this sort marked upon it. All are jointly and severally liable for the rent; and it is easy to see, that this mode of division, and the proportion of rent which each ought to pay, must give rise to frequent disputes.

Between the arable land and the rise of the hills, there is a greater or lesser extent of waste land allotted to each farm, on which the milk cows of all the several tenants, who occupy the farm, are pastured under the inspection of a common herd. This appropriated tract of pasture is separated from the common waste, by a ruinous fence of turf, called the head dike.

All the rest of the island, beyond the head dikes, is common; and when the crop is removed, the whole island is common to all the live stock upon it.

The mountains, and common pasture of the island, are stocked, or rather overstocked, by the yeld cows, by sheep and horses, which all pasture promiscuously, without any inspection or care of a shepherd. Every one endeavours to drive his animals as far as he can from his own corn; and if they should commit attacks upon that of his neighbour's, he leaves them to take care of themselves. As every one has an unlimited right of putting as many sheep, or cattle, upon the mountains as he pleases, every one endeavours to put as many there as his capital or credit may enable him to procure; and there are frequent examples of persons who pay only a few shillings of rent, having more numerous flocks upon the mountains, than others who pay above 40l. The consequence is what might be expected. The grass of these mountains is torn up even by the roots. You never see a cow, or a sheep lye down to ruminate. They are perpetually active, and seem to hold a very unequal contest with starvation. The poor animals barely exist during summer. In winter many die; and the season is commonly far advanced before the survivors are able to travel in quest of food.

It is evident, that with this mixed and confused mode of occupancy, there can be no draining, no enclosing, no sown grasses, or green crops. Let a man have ever so much capital or skill, they would be of no avail to him,—because it would be madness in him to deviate from the common routine; and if a man, by great economy, should save a little money from his farm, he has no inducement to lay it out in the melioration of the land, but must put it out to interest, or vest it in some mercantile speculation. Hence this system has an irresistible tendency to drive the capital from the land on which it was produced; while every enlightened landlord, and sound statesman, should unite in promoting the tendency of capital towards the improvement of land.

The first and most obvious step towards improvement, therefore, is not only the division of the waste land among the several proprietors, but also the judicious allotment of the cultivable land into separate farms, of extent suited to the capital and skill of each occupant. Without this, the island must remain for ever in its present unproductive state, and improvement will continue to be impracticable.

P. 309.

Mr Headrick gives the following description of the farm houses:

These are commonly arranged in small irregular villages, generally near the extremity of the farm, where it would seem cultivation had first commen-

menced. There is generally a large extent of pasture ground contiguous to them, called a leaning, where the cattle are collected, and by which they are conducted beyond the corn-fields. The houses are built by the farmers themselves, of stone, and wrought clay in place of cement. They have cupples built in the walls, with cross spars, over which is laid brushwood, or cabres, to support the roof. They are sometimes thatched with straw; but more frequently with heather; and the roof has a net-work of heather ropes thrown over it, on which stones are suspended at the eaves, to prevent it from being blown away by the wind. The dwellinghouse always consists of two apartments. The larger, or kitchen, has a skreen of wrought clay and straw, supported upon upright poles, between the outer-door and the fire-place, and an inner-door to exclude the cold air. The fuel is commonly peats; and the fire-place is composed of flat stones sunk in the floor near the end of the house; but so situated that people can go all round. The smoke escapes by an aperture in the roof, which has an elevation like a bee-hive, lined with clay, to cause a draught. A chain attached to a cross beam, serves the purpose of suspending pots, and other utensils; while an instrument called a swey, raises and sets down larger boilers.

The interior chamber is sometimes divided from the kitchen, by means of wooden beds, between which there is a passage, and a door of separation. Sometimes it is divided by a clay skreen, which is white-washed on the inside. In this the fire-place is commonly placed, on a flat stone, between jambs, and the smoke is conducted through a chimney built in the wall. In many cases the chamber is paved with flag stones; in others it has attained the luxury of a deal floor, and is covered with a deal floor above, while the walls are plastered, or white-washed. The kitchen has always one window, commonly of square boards, set in a frame, and rarely of glass panes. The chamber has generally, tho' not always, a glass window, of larger size than that in the kitchen; because here no light is admitted except through the window. P. 312.

The great means of improvement proposed by Mr Headrick are, the division of the different commons; enclosing and draining; and the judicious employment of manure. Fisheries also, he considers as capable of becoming a copious source of wealth, especially after the completion of the Ardrossan canal, which will lay open the Glasgow market. We are more doubtful as to his recommendation of the manufactures of iron and linen, any extensive attempt at which we should suspect as yet to be premature.

Mr H. found Ossian's poems no longer recited in Arran. But there were many traditionary stories concerning Fioun and his warriors, representing them to be of gigantic strength and marvellous prowess.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

THE Shepherd's Guide: being a Practical treatise on the diseases of Sheep, their causes, and the best means of preserving them; with observations on the most suitable farm stocking for the various climates of this country. By James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland.—To which is prefixed, An Account of the Principal proceedings of the Society since 1803. By Henry Mackenzie, Esq. one of the Directors. Vol. III. 8vo. 14s.

Poems chiefly Amatory. By David Carey, Author of the Pleasures of Nature; sm. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

An Historical Enquiry respecting the Performance of the Harp in the Highlands of Scotland, from the earliest times until it was discontinued about the year 1734. To which is prefixed, An account of a very ancient Caledonian Harp, and of the Harp of Queen Mary. Illustrated by three elegant Engravings drawn

up

up by desire of the Highland Society of Scotland. By John Gunn, F. A. S. E. 4to. 1l. 5s.

SCOTTISH *Literary Intelligence.*

A Work entitled, Annals of Great Britain during the reign of George III. will speedily be published in Edinburgh, in three volumes octavo. It is intended to serve as a sequel to the histories of Hume and Smollet.

Mr Stephen Kemble proposes to publish by subscription a volume of poems.

A new edition of Sir John Sinclair's elaborate and important work entitled, "The Code of Health and Longevity," has been put to press.

The new edition of Sir William Forbes's Life of Dr Beattie will speedily appear in three volumes octavo.

Mr Neill is preparing for the press a new edition, with corrections and additions, of his Tour to the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

LITERAY INTELLIGENCE, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

AMONG the means which have, in the highest degree, contributed to give effect and currency to the improvements and discoveries in modern Husbandry, may be mentioned the establishment of the Board of Agriculture, and of the Societies which flourish in every enlightened district of the empire, and the publication and diffusion of their Reports and Proceedings. The Board of Agriculture in particular distinguished itself at an early period of its existence, by causing surveys to be made of every county, in which the state of its husbandry, its produce and soil, and general industry were to be decribed—it circulated these surveys in the manner of proof-sheets for correction; and it is now employed in preparing, under able editors, corrected editions and improved surveys, and in laying them before the public, with all the dispatch which is consonant with accuracy. These improved and corrected County surveys, as published by the Board of Agriculture, may perhaps be compared with the famous Domesday Survey of the Norman conqueror, as far as the enlightened views and superior policy of our own times can be compared with the imperfect conceptions of a dark age. Doubtless this great undertaking will continue to be justly appreciated, and will become the Domesday Book of distant ages, conferring distinction on the reign of George the Third; and transmitting all the past experience of husbandmen, in every kind of soil, and under every variety of circumstance, for their warning and example. Every British subject is interested in knowing the progress which the Board of Agriculture has made in this grand work, and we have subjoined a list of the corrected Surveys which have already been published, and have annexed the names of their respective editors.

Argyle, by Dr. Smith.
Clydesdale, by John Naismith, Esq.
East-Lothian, by R. Somerville, Esq.
Essex, Arthur Young, Esq.
Fife, by Dr. Thomson.
Glouscestershire, by Mr. Rudge.
Hertfordshire, by Arthur Young, Esq.
Herefordshire, by John Duncomb, Esq.
Kent, by John Boys, Esq.
Lancaster, by John Holt, Esq.
Lincolnshire, by Arthur Young, Esq.
Middlesex, by John Middleton, Esq.
Mid-Lothian, by George Robertson, Esq.
Norfolk, by Nathaniel Kent, Esq.
Norfolk, by Arthur Young, Esq.
Northumberland, Cumberland, & Westmorland, by Messrs Baily, Culley, and Pringle.
Nottinghamshire, by Robert Lowe, Esq.
Perth, by Dr Robertson.
Roxburgh and Selkirk, by Dr Douglas.
Salop, by Mr Plemley.
Somersetshire, by John Billingley, Esq.
Staffordshire, by W. Pitt, Esq.
Suffolk, by Arthur Young, Esq.
Yorkshire (the West Riding,) by Robert Browne, Esq.
Yorkshire, (the North Riding), by John Tuke, Esq.

Other Surveys will follow, at the rate of six or eight per annum. Essex by Mr Young, and Gloucestershire by Mr Rudge, have been published within these few days; and Inverness-shire and Devonshire are in the press. We are happy to observe, that several of them have already arrived at second editions, and indeed as such a practical and useful work, either entirely, or separately, as relating to particular counties, addresses itself to the curiosity, the self interest, and the patriotism of every Englishman, it ought to constitute a permanent feature of every Englishman's library.

We congratulate the public on a recent event of much consequence to Literature, and to the comforts of its unsuccessful or imprudent votaries: we refer to the substantial bequest which has been made to the Society called the Literary Fund, by the late Thomas Newton, Esq. a gentleman allied to the family of the great philosopher, in whose life-time he was born.—Besides appointing the Society his residuary legatee, from which a considerable surplus may be expected, he has left to it in direct legacies:

2000*l.* 3 per cent. consols,
2000*l.* 3 per cent. reduced, and
2000*l.* 4 per cents.

By this fortunate event, the Society is placed on a permanent foundation, and with the aid which it receives from its annual subscriptions, and the munificent donations made to it by liberal and opulent individuals, there is reason to hope that it may render essential services to the cause of literature and science. In every public reference to this meritorious establishment, it is impossible to avoid noticing the persevering exertions of Mr David Williams, who was the founder, and we believe the original projector of the Society, and who has for many years fostered it with parental assiduity, by filling the office of its secretary.

Mr Park, the antiquary, who has lately gratified the literary world with his extended edition of Lord Orford's Royal and Noble Authors, has been engaged also in preparing for publication, a new edition of the Harleian Miscellany, the first Volume of which is soon expected to appear. This valuable repository of curious tracts and historical documents, which has of late years become exceedingly rare, will in the new edition receive considerable augmentation: the Harleian Manuscripts deposited in the British Museum, having furnished sufficient materials, it is thought, for the formation of two supplemental volumes to those formerly collected by Mr Oldys.

M. Chaptal, who lately resigned the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department in the French Government, for the avowed purpose of devoting himself exclusively to science, has just completed a capital work, on the Application of Chemistry to the Arts. A Translation has been published in London.

A Classical Collection of Sonnets, made by Mr Capel Lofft, will speedily appear under the title of Laurana.

Mr Nicholson, to whose scientific labours this country is under so many obligations, has undertaken an entirely new Chemical Dictionary, to be printed in one large volume octavo; and it is in such forwardness, that its publication may be expected in three or four months.

A Palestine Association has lately been formed, on the plan of the African Society; the object of which is to promote the ends of learning, in forwarding and assisting discoveries in the interior of Syria and Palestine.

The following is a list of the members of the committee appointed by the association:

A. Hamilton, D. D. F. R. S. V. P. A. President.

Earl of Aberdeen, Treasurer.

William Hamilton, Esq. F. S. A. Secretary.

George Browne, Esq.

Rev. W. Cockburn.

J. Spencer Smith, Esq. LL. D. F. R. S. F. S. A.

Much has of late years been done in Denmark for the education of the poor. A law, respecting the establishment of country schools, which was promulgated in October last year, seems to crown the honourable endeavours of the Danish government towards this important object. Schools for the peasants and the poor have long been established throughout the country; but partly they were too few; partly the school-masters were not sufficiently paid, and therefore mostly compelled to seek a livelihood

hood by other employments. The present law directs that the country shall be divided into school districts, in each of which there is to be a school, and no district must be larger than the children may, as to the distance, without inconvenience attend the school. A decent income, with a free house, is appointed for the masters; and all parents are compelled to send their children regularly to school after the age of seven years. The children are divided according to their age and proficiency into different classes, which are to attend the school at different times of the day and the week, so that no child is taken away from its parents more than a part of the day. Instruction is to be given in reading, writing, arithmetic, and religion, and to those who have capacity and inclination for it, in the history and geography of their country. None are to be dismissed from school before they can read both print and plain writing, and give a rational account of the principles of Christianity. These regulations are, the first, limited to the islands of Zetland, Funen, Colard, and Glaster; but afterwards, they will, no doubt, perhaps with some alterations and improvements, be extended to all the rest of Denmark.

The celebrated Astronomer M. De-Lalande died at Paris on the 7th of April, aged 75. By his will he ordered his body to be dissected, and the skeleton to be placed in the museum of Natural History. His relations, however, regardless of the injunction, caused him to be interred a few days after his death. His funeral was attended by the members of the National Institute.

The class of sciences in the French National Institute has just published the first volume of memoirs presented to it by learned foreigners, and vol. II. of its own memoirs. It has also published the first volume of the meridian of Dunkirk, being the basis of the metric decimal system: this work will contain all the observations and methods of calculation, which have fixed the fundamental principles of the metrical system, the metre and the kilogramme.

Mr J. J. D. Burk has recently published two volumes of the History of Virginia, which will speedily be followed by a third and fourth. We understand this history is not only valuable as the production of a superior pen, but also from the new information with which it abounds, every distinguished character of the Union, particularly the president Jefferson, having contributed manuscripts to the historian.

At the meeting of the Royal Academy of sciences, at Berlin, in honour of the King's birth-day, the perpetual secretary, after announcing the prizes for the year, and the questions proposed for the next, declared the following gentlemen foreign members, viz. M. Cuvier, member of the Imperial Institute of France; Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Royal Society of London; M. Von Gothe, privy counsellor of the Duke of Weimar; M. Zoega, agent of the King of Denmark at Rome, and author of various excellent works on antiquities; and M. Hindenburgh, professor at Leipsic.

A decree of the viceroy of Italy, Prince Eugene, contains the following regulations: There shall be in future no censorship for works or journals printed in the kingdom of Italy. The bureau of revision, to which this duty was committed, is suppressed. Authors are responsible for their works, and if their names are not affixed, then the responsibility falls upon the printers. All authors or printers are required, on the very day their works or journals are first exposed for sale, to send four copies to the minister of the interior, who, after previous examination, shall deposit one in the library of the University of Bologna, another in that of the University of Padua, the third in the University of Pavia, and the fourth in the library of Breva at Milan. To repress such misdemeanors as might be committed by the abuse of the liberty of the press, a bureau, entitled the Bureau of the liberty of the press, is established under the direction of the minister of the interior.

Never did the memory of Luther receive such universal homage as it has done within twelve months. Besides the grand Drama, of which he is the hero, and which has been acted with prodigious applause at the Theatre Royal, Berlin, M. Klingemann has just performed at Magdeburg, a tragedy in six acts, entitled, "Martin Luther."

Abstract

AN Act to repeal an Act made 23 Geo. III. for the regulation of the office of Paymaster-General, and for the more regular payment of the army; containing a variety of new regulations for this purpose.

An Act for making allowances in certain cases to subaltern Officers of the Militia while disembodied. These allowances are, to a Lieutenant or Surgeon 25l. 18s. 6d. per ann.; to an Ensign 21l. 7s; no person shall receive these allowances, who holds any office in public service to an equal amount; or who has such an amount of property as would qualify him to be a Captain in the Militia.

An Act imposing the additional duty of 12l. per ton on Spanish red wine.

An Act for making perpetual the bounty of 1d. per ell on sail cloth exported, and also the duties on the same article imported.

An Act for the encouragement of seamen and for more effectually manning his Majesty's navy. This Act contains a consolidation of all the Acts relating to prize money.

An Act to continue several laws for regulating the prices at which corn and grain may be exported from Great Britain to Ireland and from Ireland to Great Britain.

An Act to amend an Act for the regulation of seamen in the coasting trade. Seamen who refuse to proceed on their intended voyage are hereby made liable to confinement in the house of correction for a period of not more than 30, nor less than 14 days.

An Act exempting Woollen goods exported to the East Indies from the general duty upon imports and exports.

An Act allowing 25,000l. to be paid out of the Treasury for the formation of the Crinan Canal; at the same time providing that the property of that undertaking shall be vested in government, until this sum with the interest, shall be repaid.

An Act for permitting certain articles to be warehoused. In an Act to this effect 43 G. 3. c. 132. peculiar privileges had been granted to the port of London. These are now extended to other ports where circumstances may be found to render them eligible.

An Act altering the duties on Cochineal dust and Granilla, unless when imported by the East India Company. The duty is hereby made, Cochineal 1¼d, and Granilla 3½d, per lib.

An Act for appointing Additional Commissioners for the better examining and auditing certain of the public accounts.

An Act regulating the drawback on Sugar. This is now to be as follows:

When the price is	Drawback on Raw Sugar per cwt.	Drawback on Refined Sugar per cwt.
not above 40s.	22s	40s
40s. to 45s.	21	38
45s. to 50s.	20	36
50s. to 58s.	20	34
58s. to 60s.	18	31
60s. to 62s.	16	27
62s. to 64s.	14	24
64s. to 66s.	12	20
66s. to 68s.	10	17
68s. to 70s.	8	13

An Act taking off ¼d. per lib. of the duty on hops.

An Act to amend that passed 43 Geo. 3. for regulating the collection of assessed duties in Scotland. By this act, if no assessors are appointed by the Commissioners of Assessed Taxes, or if those appointed do not accept, the Surveyor may make the return. A list of persons liable, placed on the church door, is to be counted sufficient notice; and every person wilfully removing it is to be fined in twenty pounds.

POETRY.

Poetry.

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY 1807.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. P. L.

STILL does the trumpet's brazen throat
Pour forth a martial sound,
Still do the notes of battle float
In warlike clangor round;
Nor rural pipe, nor past'ral lay,
In peaceful descant hail the day
To grateful BRITAIN ever dear;
The thunder of embattled plains,
And shouting Conquest's choral strains,
Burst on the list'ning ear.

Yet while *Bellona's* iron car
Whirls o'er the ensanguin'd plains,
'Mid Hyperborean climes afar
Stern war terrific reigns;
While, with colossal power endow'd,
The ruthless minister of blood
Calls to his scatter'd naval host,
Go forth and bid the bolts of fate
On Britain's trembling harbours wait,
Shut commerce from her coast;

Behold, the sovereign Queen of Isles,
The Empress of the Waves,
Meeting the vaunt with scornful smiles,
The empty menace braves;
And see on Plata's sea-broad stream
Her banners wave, her bright arms gleam;
While, ploughing seas of classic fame,
Nile yields once more to Albion's powers,
And Alexandria vails her towers
To GEORGE's mightier name.

Firm are the sons that Britain leads
To combat on the main,
And firm her hardy race that treads
In steady march the plain:
And proudly may the bards record
The victor arm, the victor sword,
That drives the foe from Ocean's tide;
And loudly too, with fond acclaim,
Chant trophied Maida's deathless fame
With military pride.

Be hush'd awhile each ruder sound,
While Britain's grateful voice
Bids all her echoing vales resound
The Monarch of her choice.
Though round the tyrant's hated throne
Arm'd legions form an iron zone,
They cannot blunt Guilt's scorpion sting;
While Virtue's sacred shield is spread
O'er GEORGE's heav'n protected head,
The Parent and the King.

ITALIAN VERSES:

To be sung to the tune of "The Yellow Hair'd Laddie."

By SIGNORA PASSINI.

Composed by SIR GILBERT ELLIOTT of MINTO, Bart. the late LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

VEDUTO in Prato
Il mio Pastor
Il Crin coronato
D'un serto di fior'.
Il Sole negli occhi
La Fide nel sen'
Ah! dove s' asconde?
Il caro mio ben'?

Al Bosco, al monte,
La cerco in van,
E, presso al Fonte
Non trovo ch'il can;
Ah! Cane Fedele
Deh! dimmi perche
Il mio crudele
S' asconde di me?

Thus Englished by MR AGNEW.

SAY, on yonder verdant plain
Have you seen my charming swain,
His hair in ringlets flowing down,
And circled with a flow'ry crown?
His eyes with heav'nly radiance shine,
In his breast dwells truth divine;
Where does the lovely wand'rer rove?
To mountain, wood, or shady grove?

The grove I've search'd and mountain round,
Alas! he is not to be found,
By yon little wimpling brook,
See his poor dog, with piteous look.
Dear faithful Tray, thy master's joy,
Ah! tell me, why the cruel boy
Has from my lov'd embraces gone,
And left me here to mourn alone?

N. B. The translation is absolutely literal: if it wants some of the delicacy and inimitable sweetness of the original, the Author desires it may be imputed to him, and not to the fault of his language; as he is of opinion the English tongue is capable of all the delicacies of either the French or Italian, I esteem it the most nervous and impressive of any modern language

Verses

Verses on the Death of Mrs ARABELLA ROSE, *Lady of* HUGH ROSE, *Esq. of* GLASTULLICH, *who died suddenly at* BAYFIELD, ROSS-SHIRE, *in the month of November last, in the 27th year of her age.*

WEAVE full the Cypress wreath, let grief abound;
Slowly the melancholy notes prolong,
That struck from Sorrow's deep-strung harp resound,
When weeping Friendship pours the heartfelt song.

Could purest virtue, Beauty's brightest bloom,
To dull the iron shaft of death have power,
Ne'er wedded Love had sorrowed at thy tomb,
Nor Britain's Isle have lost her fairest flower,
Ne'er the fond parents wip'd the starting tear,
Nor thy lov'd offspring mourn'd their loss severe!

Cease, busy thought, why, fancy, why
Impellest thou the bursting sigh,
When to my mental eye convey'd,
By thee her image stands array'd
In loveliness of grace?

Devoid of guile, the cultur'd mind,
Where every virtue liv'd combin'd,
The form composed by symmetry,
And mild the lustre beaming eye,
That lit an angel's face.

Repress the rising sigh, regret in vain!
Nor impious dare of Heaven's decree complain,
It pitying sent a seraph down below,
The path to endless bliss from earth to shew,
And teach us there t' aspire.

Its heav'nly mission being done,
The time allotted being run,
It lingers here, alas, no more;
Unchang'd behold it upward soars,
And join the angel's choir.

Lines written on reading the "Pleasures of Hope."

'TIS thine, O Campbell, to attune the lyre
With Pope's sweet melody,—with Milton's fire;
Like Shakespeare strong, thy energy divine,
And as great Gray, delightful every line.

Well may sweet liberty aloud rejoice!
A Bard appears who knows her noble voice,
Who can in melting phrase her sweets describe,
Who scorns the tyrant and his hireling tribe;
Who boldly says Hindostan should be free,
And shews the dire effects of Tyranny.

Is there alive, that human form does wear,
Can read of Poland, and not drop a tear?
Can calmly hear, Suwarrow's brutal crew
Thousands of innocents in cold blood slew?
Whose icy breast ne'er cherish'd pity's sigh,
Who never grieves though Want's pale cheek be nigh;
Whose grov'ling soul wrong'd innocence can't move,
Unknown to friendship,—and unknown to love;—
Shame to the Coward! to deep dulness wed,—
He ought, he must be number'd with the dead,
Who can unmoved hear great Campbell tell
How "Freedom shriek'd as Kosciusko fell!"

Campbell! on thee may Fortune ever smile;
Long may'st thou live, to bless thy native isle;
May that great soul which no base tyrant fears
Grow greater still, and ripen with thy years!
And when life's glimmering lamp begins to fade,
When Death's cold tremor doth thy frame pervade,
May conscious honesty afford thee joy,
And peace, sweet peace, illume thy closing eye!
And Hope, great comforter, thee still attend,
Soothe thy lone heart, and make e'en Death thy friend!

J. McD.

TO

TO MIRA.

On her being offended at my calling her Amorous.

DEAR MIRA, pray wherefore so squeamish and prim!
So serious! so angry! so clam'rous!
Good God! child, to turn up your nose and look grim
Because you're accus'd of being *Am'rous!*

This word, my dear Mira, we all must approve;—
(Observe now, and in your mind fix it:)
'Tis derived from L'AMOUR—which you know, child, is LOVE,
And in Love I'll be sworn thou'rt a Quixote.

To be Amorous is therefore nor better nor worse
Than just to be—*gen'rous* and *tender*,
And a woman without these sweet gifts is a curse!—
—I'd as soon woo a stone or a cinder.

Our passions, believe me, are strange subtile fire;
We may check, but, in faith! we can't drown them;
And the bosom that flutters to melting desires
Is to blame if it strives to disown them.

For hard is the heart that to Love is a foe:
Ah me! and to friendship a traitor;
Cold, cold and unkind as the chill Alpine snow
That nips the fair flow'rets of nature!

But gentle and generous, humane and sincere,
Is the breast that can feel the fond passion;
To misery it still yields the sigh and the tear
Uncheck'd by cold prudence or fashion:

Quit—quit, then dear Mira, each false squeamish mood;
'Tis in vain to be angry or clam'rous;
Thou'st a heart, my sweet friend! that's too tender—too good
To cease to be generous and *Am'rous!*

AMATOR.

THE LAMENT.

HERE on Newfoundland's barren shore,
'Neath Fortune's frown, 'midst tempest's roar,
I mourn the land I'll ne'er see more,
The land my fathers dwelt in:
Far tost o'er roaring ocean's foam,
Perhaps, O never to return!
Oppress'd with care, oppress'd with woe,
I joyless wander thro' the snow,
Far far frae Caledonia.

Here hills in dire confusion rise,
Here storms alternate dark the skies,
Loud thro' the heavens the tempest flies,
As cheerless here I wander.

Ah! how unlike the fertile plains,
The silver streams, the gay green glens,
The waving fields, the fruited trees,
The wildly blooming heather braes
Of ancient Caledonia!

Fu' oft I do regret the morn,
That saw me frae my country borne,
From friends, alas! for ever torn,
Across the wild seas roaring.
Here marking wild the foaming tide,
I think upon the banks of Clyde,
And thou that this fond heart is wi',
Fu' aft, alas! I think of thee,
And cauld auld Caledonia.

O would the Fates from war's alarms,
From roaring seas, from thund'ring storms,
Land me in Scotia, safe from harm,
We never more should sunder.
There —— never mair frae thee
I'd cross this tempest-troubled sea,
But safe from war, and Nature's strife,
I'd spend the weary day of life
With thee in Caledonia.

O Thou that rules the hand of time,
Bring me, Thou keeper of the wind,
From this inhospitable clime,
From Nature's rudest jangling.
Let poets feign their myrtle groves,
Where rapine, sloth, and murder roves,
Give me the land where Freedom dwells,
Give me the blushing heath brown-hills
Of ancient Caledonia.

Thou Genius of my country hear,
And hearken to my grateful prayer,
The badge of worth, long may'st thou wear,
The crown of Fame and Honour!
Long may thy brave, thy hardy sons
Thy honour prop, 'neath Freedom's beams;
And when this soul my breast shall leave,
The last sad sigh shall be for thee,
My country, Caledonia!

ROBERT GLASSFORD.

To J— H— inclosing the following.

SON of the song, wha pipes an' plays,
Sae sweet on Scotia's heather braes,
Rich be thy moorland brow wi' bays
O' bonniest green,
Till lyart eild spin out thy days,
An' steik thy een.

Gin ye ha'e gat a sigh to spare,
A sympathetic tear to ware,
O, Jamie, pause, an' drap it here,
Nor grudge your greetin',
For modest, bloomin' beauty's bier
Is worth the weetin'.

I ha'e a heart, an' sae ha'e ye,
Owre rife o' sensibility,
The thorn whilk lacerates the e'e,
An' jaggs the loof,
Lang-luggit Cuddy stamps on't we'
His horney hoof.

But nowther you nor I ha'e cause,
To ban at Heav'n's afflicting taws,
For ev'n whan sorrow tears and gnaws
Our happiness,
The verra sautest tear that fa's
Is ting'd wi' bless.

An' mair refin'd delight glides frae
This intellectual source o' wae
Than e'er electrify'd the clay
O' saulless nowt,
As owre the bent o' life they gae
An' graze an rowt.

Farewell, my lov'd, my dearest Jamie,
Was ye but here a sang to gie me,
An' toom a chearfu' chappin' wi' me,
By haly Jove,
An' a' his hosts, ye shoudna lea me
For lack o' love.

London 1807. *T. M. C.*

Stanzas sacred to the Memory of JULIA CURTIS.

AULD Lucky sat anent the bleese,
An' fuit her cuttie up the lum,
An' sair they strave my heart to heese,
A dowie heart o' blithness toom.

Gae fill the chappin stoup, quo' she,
An' tak a joy-inspiring waught;
A cannie skair o' nappy bree
Aft cheers the saul wi' sorrow fraught.

An' gie's the "Birks o' Invermay,"
"Poor Wabster Willie's waefou' scauld,"
"Bauld Mauhlin, Robin's Duncan Grey,"
Or Allan's "Waukin' o' the fauld."

I downa sing ye Duncan Grey,
My bursting heart o' dool's sae fou,
It wadna lilt though bribed wi'
The nappiest yill that ye cou'd brew.

For rioting on richest woe,
My joyless soul in secret weeps
Owre the green sod, whare mouldring low,
Her lov'd, her lovely Julia, sleeps.

Fell ruthless fae, thy wanton dart,
A ruefu' errand sped away,
An' quiver'd in the kindest heart,
E'er throbbed at the tale o' wae.

An' clos'd for ay twa angel een,
An' blighted far diviner charms,
Than thou, grim king, e'er cull'd I ween,
Or faulded in thy clay-cauld arms.

Gae bring the pipe I wont to blaw,
It yince was rife o' birken buds,
An' I'll be gaun an' haud awa
Amang my lov'd, my native woods.

And on the banks o' bonnie Nith,
The lanely banks I love sae dear,
I'll mourn my Julia's timeless death;
Sae lang as I can drap a tear.

And as I range the woodlands thro',
And as I roam the dells amang,
The tunefu' sons o' ilka bough
Will learn my sorrow-teeming sang.

T. M. C.

JULIA'S *Grave.*

TUNE,—*Logan Water.*

YE briary bields, whare roses blaw,
ye flowery fells an' sunny braes,
Whare scroggie bosoms foster'd a'
The pleasures o' my youthfu' days.
Amang your leafy simmer claes,
And blushing blooms the zephyr flies,
Syne wings awa, and wanton plays;
Around the grave whare Julia lies.

Nae mair your bonnie birken bow'rs,
Your streamlets fair and woodlands gay,
Can cheer the weary winged hours,
As up the glen I joyless stray.
For a' my hopes ha'e flown away
And when they reach'd their native skies,
Left me amid the world o' wae,
To weet the grave where Julia lyes.

It isna' beauty's fairest bloom,
It is'na' maiden charms consign'd,
And burried to an early tomb,
That wrings my heart, and clouds my mind:
But sparkling wit, and sense refin'd,
And spotless truth without disguise,
Makes me with sighs enrich the wind
That fans the grave where Julia lyes.

London, 1807. *T. M. C.*

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, Feb. 27.

New Plan of Taxation.

THE *Earl of Warwick* entreated the indulgence of the House, whilst he endeavoured to state to their Lordships the outline of a plan which he wished to propose, with the view of introducing a more equal and equitable system of taxation. It was of the utmost importance to consider how that amount of revenue, which must necessarily be had, could be raised with the least pressure upon the people. He objected to the present complicated system of taxation, as not calculated to attain the desired object, and as proceeding from erroneous data; at present, whilst taxation pressed heavily upon some classes, others in a great degree escaped. The great objection to the tax on property was, that whilst it got at some descriptions of property, persons engaged in commerce, manufactures, professions, and in various speculations, made what returns of property they pleased, and paid accordingly. He had made several calculations for the purpose of establishing the efficiency of his plan, the result of which had astonished him, and would no doubt surprise their Lordships; the basis he took was expenditure. His Lordship read his plan, which proceeded upon the calculation of 12,000,000 of population; then taking 3,000,000 at 6d. per day expenditure, the amount would be 27,375,000l.

The amount therefore would be

	at 6d. per day	L. 27,375,000
1,000,000, at	1s. per day	18,250,000
1,000,000, at	2s. per day	36,500,000
1,000,000, at	3s. per day	54,750,000
1,000,000, at	4s. per day	73,000,000
1,000,000, at	5s. per day	91,250,000
1,000,000, at	10s. per day	182,500,000
1,000,000, at	12s. per day	219,000,000
1,000,000, at	15s. per day	273,750,000
1,000,000, at	20s. per day	365,000,000
	Total	L.1,341,375,000

The classes up to 5s. inclusive, his Lordship reckoned the employed, and the other classes the employers. Taking the population at 12,500,000, there would remain 500,000 persons, whom he would suppose to spend 1000l. a year each, amounting to five hundred millions; but even supposing that to be the case, he would make a present of that amount to their Lordships, and rely upon the remainder, a small per centage upon which would produce considerably more than the property tax did at present, whilst it would fall equitably upon every one, and each would at once know what he was to pay. He thought the best mode of proceeding would be to refer his plan to a committee, and concluded by making a motion to that effect.

Lord Grenville thought, that in point of form the motion could not be entertained by the House, as there was no paper before their Lordships which could, consistently with the forms of the House, be referred to a Committee. With respect to the plan proposed by the Noble Lord, he had considerable doubts of its efficiency. Expenditure was undoubtedly taken as one of the criterions of direct taxation, it being the sign of wealth, but where the exigencies of the country required a large sum to be raised, the more the amount of taxation necessary to be raised was diffused in different channels, it would be found that the less was the pressure upon the people. The object of the Noble Lord appeared to be to simplify taxation, but he thought the effect of the simplification, as stated in the Noble Lord's plan, would be much more oppressive than the system it was proposed to supersede, particularly as, according to the plan of the Noble Lord, the proposed taxation would fall heavily upon the poorer classes of the people, whilst the surplus property would escape its operation.

The *Earl of Warwick* said, his object was not to tax the poorer class, the employed, but the employers.

After a short conversation, the motion

tion was withdrawn as informal, and another substituted by the Earl of Warwick, for the appointment of a Committee to consider of the best mode of raising the revenue, which was put and negatived.

Tuesday, March 3.

ADVANCE TO PRUSSIA.

The Order of the Day having been read for taking into consideration his Majesty's Message,

Lord Grenville said, that as it was stated that a Copy of the Treaty would be laid before the House as soon as the Ratifications were exchanged, he thought it unnecessary now to enter into any detail respecting it. With regard to the other part of his Majesty's Message, relative to the advance of 80,000l. the Minister employed in that transaction was a Nobleman distinguished by his military exploits in the service of his Country, and distinguished also by his great talents. That Nobleman had, in consequence of the pressing exigency of affairs in those countries which were the theatre of war, and in the exercise of the discretionary power entrusted to him by his Majesty, advanced money to the amount of about 80,000l. Their Lordships would readily believe, that there might have existed that pressing exigency of affairs which would have rendered the advance of this sum, in the way stated, as highly advisable and expedient. He should therefore merely move, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, thanking his Majesty for his most gracious communication, and expressing their readiness to enable his Majesty to make good the said sum.—Ordered unanimously.

Monday, April 13.

DISMISSAL OF MINISTERS.

The *Marquis of Stafford* rose to make his promised motion respecting the dismissal of the late Ministers, which was as follows—"That this House, feeling the necessity of a firm and stable Government at this most important crisis of public affairs, is impressed with the deepest regret at the change which has taken place in his Majesty's Councils, and that such regret is greatly increased by the cause to which such change has been ascribed; it being the opinion of this House, that it is contrary to the first duties of the Ministers of the crown to restrain themselves by any pledge, expressed or implied, from giving to his Majesty any advice, which in their judgement the course of circumstances may render necessary for the honour and security of his dominions."

Our limits will not permit us to give an outline of a debate which was protracted for 16 hours. The line of argument was the same as that in the House of Commons (See p. 460.)

In the course of the debate it was urged by the late Ministers, that their granting such a pledge would have been a violation of their oaths as Privy Counsellors, by which they were bound truly to counsel the King in all matters treated in the Council; but on the other side it was argued, that no such pledge was required of them, until they had themselves required from his Majesty implied pledges and stipulations, that he would allow them to renew similar propositions when they might think it necessary so to do; and that no such pledge would have been required of them, if they had simply allowed the measure to drop, without talking of stipulations; that indeed more must have been meant than met the ear; for as his Majesty's Ministers, they had at all times a right to offer him their advice; where, then, was the necessity or the decency of requiring any pledge from his Majesty?

It was asserted by the late Ministers, that their dismissal was occasioned by the intrigues of their successors. This was positively denied by the latter, who declared that his Majesty had acted solely from the impulse of his own mind, and that when they received his commands relative to the formation of a new Administration, they had hesitated—they had wished to avert the change—they had even had communications with Lord Grenville on the subject, previous to their waiting upon his Majesty.

The *Earl of Aberdeen* opposed the motion, on the ground of its being a question between the late Ministers and the Royal prerogative. Their reservation of a right to renew a subject which they knew to be obnoxious to the feelings of the Sovereign, had placed his Majesty in such circumstances that he had no other alternative; and he must always admire his Majesty's firmness in such a delicate conjuncture.

Th

The *Earl of Selkirk* likewise condemned the indiscretion of the late Ministers in bringing forward the Catholic question; and as the motion was founded on an act, the circumstances of which Parliament could not precisely know, he must oppose it.

The *Lord Chancellor* (*Eldon*) declared the motion to be unprecedented, unparliamentary, and unconstitutional. He had been consulted by his Majesty on the occasion, and the purport of the conference remained in the royal bosom. As to the insinuations about secret influence, he held them in contempt.

Lord Grenville, *Lord Holland*, *Lord Erskine*, and others, defended the conduct of the late Ministry in very long and eloquent speeches.

Lord Sidmouth, (a member of the then Cabinet, Lord President,) declared, that he always understood it to be the determination of his Majesty not to go a step beyond the Irish act of 1793. As to *secret advice*, he was convinced that there was not a shadow of foundation for the charge. The King had acted entirely from the impulse of his own heart, and had no intention of changing his Ministers till the late misunderstanding took place. He believed, indeed, that there was no foundation for charges of *secret advice* to the Sovereign in any instance. The late Mr Pitt had declared to him, that "during the 17 years that he had presided over the administration of the country, he could never discover a trace of that secret advice; and," added his Lordship, "in the course of the four years that I had the honour to be in the same situation, I can also fairly and truly say the same."

After a very long debate, the House (at near 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning) divided;—the result was a majority of 81 in favour of the new ministers—there being, for the original motion, 90, for the question of adjournment, moved by Lord Boringdon, 171.

Wednesday April 15.

The thanks of the House to Sir Samuel Achmuty, Admiral Stirling, and the officers and men employed under them in the capture of Monte Video, were moved by Lord Hawkesbury, and unanimously agreed to. The *Earl of Galloway*, however he cordially joined in the vote, regretted that their brothers in arms had not been associated with them. (His Lordship, we presume, alluded to the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and of Buenos Ayres—To Sir David Baird and Sir Home Popham.)

Friday April 17.

SCOTCH JUDICATURE BILL.

In a Committee on the Scotch Judicature bill, the Duke of Montrose moved that the Scottish Judges in attendance be admitted into the body of the House. After a long conversation, the motion was negatived.

Lord Hawkesbury then observed, that a great evil certainly existed in the number of appeals to that House from Scotland, and that a remedy ought to be applied. He approved of the division of the Court of Session, but thought that instead of three Chambers, it would be much preferable to have only two Chambers, consisting of eight Judges, and seven; the Lord President to preside in one Chamber, and the Lord Justice-Clerk in the other. There was another principle also highly important, with a view to diminish the number of appeals to that House, and which had not been touched upon in this bill, namely, to give power to the Chambers to award possession to the party in whose favour the decision had turned. With respect to the proposed Court of Review, it was the opinion of many persons well informed on the subject, that it would only be an additional stage in the progress of litigation, and would not prevent any appeals to that House; and he could not consent to the establishment of a Court in Scotland superior to the Court of Session, such being, in his opinion, a violation of the act of union. With respect to the proposed introduction of Trial by Jury in civil cases in Scotland, he was friendly to the experiment, but it was a measure which he thought ought to be proceeded in with great caution and deliberation.—He disliked in theory the compelling Juries to be unanimous, although long experience in this country had sanctioned the principle; but he thought it somewhat extraordinary, that whilst Juries in criminal cases in Scotland decided by a majority, that it should propose to compel them to an unanimous decision in civil cases.

The farther consideration of the subject was delayed till Monday.

Monday,

Monday, April 20.

The *Lord Chancellor* (Eldon) took occasion to say, that the great accumulation of unheard appeals was in a great measure owing to the circumstance of their Lordships not being able to hear them in an out door Committee. If they were to be thus heard, taking care to have a proper person present, with reference to the law considerations of the case, and the judgment upon it, he could not see why their judgements should not be properly and authoritatively reported to the House, where they may be confirmed, or re-argued, if necessary, with as much authority as if originally heard in the House itself. He would take upon himself to say, that if an arrangement of this kind was made, the appeals then upon the table, four years old, might have been decided three years ago.

Lord Grenville disapproved of the idea of delegating the functions of the House to Committees upon an occasion of so much importance.

The farther consideration was again put off till Thursday.

Thursday, April 23.

The House went into a Committee on the Scotch Judicature bill, when the order being read for the attendance of the Scotch Judges, five of whom (the Lord President, the Lord Justice-Clerk, and Lords Glenlee, Cullen and Newton) accordingly entered the House, and took their seats in chairs provided for them, in a space inclosed with railings, without the bar. *Lord Erskine* then entered at considerable length into a discussion of the Scotch Judicature bill, with the view of putting several questions to the Judges of the Court of Session, in order that the House might thence derive useful and important information. He impressed upon their Lordships the necessity of endeavouring to apply some remedy to the great evil which existed in the number of appeals brought to that House from Scotland, and particularly dwelt upon the necessity of separating the law from the facts in the Courts below, of their deciding finally upon the latter, and leaving only the former as a matter of appeal to that House. His Lordship proposed a number of questions to be put to the Judges, the principal objects of which were to inquire, whether, in suits in the Court of Session for the recovery of personal rights, or the vindication of private wrongs, the expences did not exceed the value of the objects sought to be obtained? Whether, by acts of sederunt, proceedings might not be held to bring the facts in certain specified cases to an issue capable of being tried by a Jury? Whether the division of the Court of Session into three Courts, or into two Courts, would facilitate business, or tend to reduce the number of appeals? Whether a Court of Review, formed out of the Court of Session, or with extraordinary Lords, would be contrary to the 18th and 19th articles of Union? and other questions, which it was agreed, if approved of, should be put altogether to the Judges.

After a short conversation between Lords Redesdale, Grenville, the Duke of Athol, and the Lord Chancellor, the questions were agreed to, and were communicated by the Lord Chancellor to the Judges, who were requested to state when they would be ready to answer them.

After a few minutes consultation with the other Judges below the bar,

The *Lord President* replied,—"My Lords, if it should be the desire of the House, that, after a perusal of those questions, our answer should be immediate, we will be ready to give them this night; but if it is the will of your Lordships to grant a longer time, though for my own part I should prefer to-morrow, yet I wish to coincide with those of my fellow Judges, who wish to have until Monday. Having said these few words, I will trespass upon your Lordships time for a little, whilst I advert to the situation in which—(*A cry of Order! order! prevented his Lordship's proceeding any farther.*)

The *Lord Justice Clerk* wished to know whether the answers were to be in writing? He then stated the inconvenience attending any further delay to the important and dearest interests of that part of the country.

The *Lord Chancellor* answered, that the result was to be in writing, but that the reasons should be given *viva voce.*

Lord Erskine moved, "That the House do receive the answers of the Scotch Judges on Monday next, at three o'clock."—Ordered.

Mon-

Monday, April 27.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The attendance of the Commons was commanded in the House of Peers, when the following speech was read by the Lord Chancellor :—

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" We have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty has thought fit to avail himself of the first moment which would admit of an interruption of the sitting of Parliament, without material inconvenience to the public business, to close the present session ; and that his Majesty has therefore been pleased to cause a commission to be issued under the Great Seal for proroguing the Parliament.

" We are farther commanded to state to you, that his Majesty is anxious to recur to the sense of his people, while the events which have recently taken place are yet fresh in their recollection.

" His Majesty feels, that in resorting to this measure under the present circumstances, he at once demonstrates, in the most unequivocal manner, his own conscientious persuasion of the rectitude of those motives upon which he has acted ; and affords to his people the best opportunity of testifying their determination to support him in every exercise of the prerogatives of his Crown, which is conformable to the sacred obligations under which they are held, and conducive to the welfare of his kingdom, and to the security of the constitution.

" His Majesty directs us to express his entire conviction, that, after so long a reign, marked by a series of indulgencies to his Roman Catholic subjects, they, in common with every other class of his people, must feel assured of his attachment to the principles of a just and enlightened toleration, and of his anxious desire to protect equally, and promote impartially, the happiness of all descriptions of his subjects.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" His Majesty has commanded us to thank you, in his Majesty's name, for the supplies which you have furnished for the public service. He has seen with great satisfaction, that you have been able to find the means of defraying in the present year those large but necessary expences for which you have provided, without imposing upon his people the immediate burdens of additional taxes.

" His Majesty has observed, with no less satisfaction, the inquiries which you have instituted into subjects connected with public ecomony ; and he trusts that the early attention of a new Parliament which he will forthwith direct to be called, will be applied to the prosecuting of these important objects.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" His Majesty has directed us most earnestly to recommend to you, that you should cultivate, by all the means in your power, a spirit of union, harmony, and good will, amongst all classes and descriptions of his people.

" His Majesty trusts that the divisions naturally and unavoidably excited by the late unfortunate and uncalled-for agitation of a question so interesting to the feelings and opinions of his people, will speedily pass away ; and that the prevailing sense and determination of all his subjects to exert their united efforts in the cause of their country, will enable his Majesty to conduct to an honourable and secure termination the great contest in which he is engaged."

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read, after which the Lord Chancellor said,

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" By virtue of his Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Wednesday the 13th day of May next."

The Proclamation for dissolving the Parliament, and calling a new one, was issued on Wednesday April 29.

The Scots Judges were in attendance on Monday, pursuant to the order of the House of Lords, for the purpose of delivering their opinions on the questions respecting the bill for the better Administration of Justice in Scotland ; but the prorogation put an end to every thing of the kind.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, February 19.

The Poor Laws.

Mr Whitbread brought forward his motion upon this subject, which he said was one of the most important description that had ever been submitted to any deliberative assembly upon earth. He meant to attempt a measure for the purpose of reducing the misery of the poor in this country, and thereby to contribute to the happiness and comfort of the human race. The statute on the table had been in existence for two centuries, and it laid down the most sublime principle of the Christian religion, "Do unto your neighbour as you would be done unto yourself," comprehending in one short sentence the duties of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and protecting and comforting the wretched and forlorn. It was imagined that the enactments in that statute contained principles which would produce the practice of all that was great and good; but of late years it had been discovered that these principles were impracticable, and of course that they had become ineffectual. Since this statute, which was the 43d of Elizabeth, various projects had been stated for the benefit of the poor; but these all proved abortive, owing to not understanding that the original statute was in itself grossly defective. Twice in the early part of his parliamentary life had he attempted some modifications and alterations of the miseries and afflictions of the poor, but he had failed in both. Even Mr Pitt had no better success, for the bill that Right Hon. Gent. introduced was only printed, and went no farther. If he alluded to that bill, he approved only of parts of it; it described the act of 43d Elizabeth as the Bible upon the subject; but since the fate of that bill there had taken place a wonderful revolution in mens mind's. A philosopher of no mean name, Mr Malthus, had reduced the principles of relief to the poor to almost demonstration; and though he admired these demonstrations, he could not say that he exactly agreed in that Learned Gentleman's conclusions. He should not go into the subject, whether or not every man was entitled to support on the earth which gave him birth. Every man born in the enlightened soil of Great Britain was undoubtedly entitled to solace for his miseries and wretchedness, brought on him by accident, but not by his own misconduct. One of the questions fit for the deliberation of Parliament would be, whether it would be possible to bring about this great end by some gradual abolition of the present system, and thereby to make the country revert to the state in which it was before the statute of Elizabeth? Two propositions to this effect had been submitted, the one by Mr Arthur Young, and the other by Mr Malthus. The former of these Gentlemen was warmly patronised by a late worthy and Hon. Bart. (Sir W. Pulteney,) whose philanthropy kept pace with his humanity and disinterestedness of manners. The plan of Mr Young went the length of getting rid of the poor laws entirely, and imposing a rate, to be taken annually in each district, which was to be distributed according to the necessity of the paupers. Mr Malthus, on the contrary, resisted this plan, and proved incontestibly that the principles on which it was founded were utterly false and incorrect. Here the Hon. Gentleman read details from the plan of Mr Young, and remarks upon them by Mr Malthus. He observed upon these facts, that if the right to relief did exist, the pauper had a right to it in an unlimited degree; but the plan of Mr Malthus suggested the abolition he had alluded to. That Gentleman suggested the propriety of an edict, directing that no person who should marry within a year after its promulgation should be entitled to any parochial aid. So long as such an edict might remain in force, an end would be put, by its operation, to all jarring and quarelling among the people entitled to relief; but, at the termination of the authority of this edict, in what situation would the country be found? Why, in that state which caused the statutes against vagrants and sturdy beggars. From the time the feudal system terminated, when the monasteries withheld their alms, the beggars began a system of plunder, and took alms by force. This species of mendicity was more prevalent at that time than it had been since; and, by a sta-

statute of Edward VI. it was enacted, that any man found without work for six days should be seized as a slave, whipped, or otherwise punished; and if he was known to have carried on the practice of begging for 14 years, and that was proved against him, then he should suffer death. This statute, however, was so revolting to every humane principle, and so cruel in its nature and effects, that it was repealed within five or six years after its enactment; but the other statutes breathing a deal of severity, remained untouched.

The present system, therefore, grew by degrees, and even during the wise and glorious reign of Elizabeth it continued. That system would not do now; the law and the country could not suffer an army of sturdy beggars to be on foot, telling every body, "If you don't relieve me, I must starve. I have a right of occupancy. I was born here, and you shall not drive me from my native soil." If, therefore, the House should not think it politic or wise to abrogate all those laws, what remained to be done? Why a modification of these statutes might be adopted, which would render these laws less objectionable, more conducive to the relief of the wretched, and more consonant to the humane feelings of the bulk of the people, and this was the great object he had in view. "Man was born to labour as the sparks fly upward," and those who painted the situation of the laborious, and were weak enough not to see the truth, and ignorant enough not to understand it, but, on the contrary, to give an unfavourable impression of their state, were persons of a very depraved habit. A great King of England, Henry IV. wished that every man had "a pullet in his pot;" but such an idea could never be realised. A modification and regulation of the poor laws, therefore, was highly necessary, in order to the advancement of the character of the peasantry, who in many instances were ashamed of parochial relief. He would wish to equalize the labour of these individuals, in body and mind, to make the burden more equal, and the relief, which in certain cases it might be necessary to afford, not a source of degradation and reproach to the persons receiving it. In addition to this, and in order to exalt the character of the people, he intended to propose that the whole mass of the population should have access to the means of information and education. Had such an institution been in existence, we should not have seen the rage of enfuriated mobs, but the calm proceedings of an enlightened assembly.—Had this been the case in Athens, should we have ever heard of the banishment of Aristides, who was compelled to write his name on the card which condemned him.

The Hon. Gentleman proceeded to contrast the state of manners in Scotland with those of the people in England. The superiority of the Scotch in gentleness of manners, in information and steadiness, and integrity of conduct, was wholly attributable to that system of general education which pervaded that part of the empire. Hence the Hon. Gentleman contended, that were there similar institutions for the lower orders in England, stubbornness and brutality would give way to urbanity and decorum, and the happiest results might be anticipated. To these moral institutions in Scotland, were to be ascribed that degree of superior intelligence its natives possessed, the paucity of crimes, and the regard they had for the due observation of religious duties. It was a fact, that at a late Quarter Session at Manchester, more delinquents were transported than were convicted in Scotland in a twelvemonth. This was the effect of the industrious and persevering exertions of a most meritorious body of men, the schoolmasters.

He then alluded to the plan of Mr Lancaster, for the education of youth, which he praised in the highest terms. The Honourable Gentleman went at length into the subject, and argued the necessity of adopting such measures as would be best calculated to exalt the characters of the lower orders. He proposed various arrangements for ascertaining the settlements of persons coming from a distance, and taking up their abode in any parish; and after fully and minutely descanting in detail on the proposed arrangements, and the necessity for discriminating between the criminal and necessitous poor, he concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for promoting and encouraging industry among the lower classes.

The

The motion was agreed to, and the bill brought in and read a first time.—The following is a summary of the plan:—

1. The exaltation of the condition of the poor by means of an early, or even mature education. The form of this education to be explained in a future act. This form to be national, and the expence borne by the several parishes. In its general nature to resemble, as much as possible, our present free and Sunday Schools; and to be modelled somewhat on the new system of Mr Lancaster. The poor to be taught to read, write, and to learn their duties as Christians and members of a civil community.

2. To open the law of settlement as it stands at present, *i. e.* to throw open the parishes, and permit any one to become a resident who may chuse; five years residence as an inhabitant to entitle them to parochial relief; but conviction of any crime, or of a long course of notorious idleness and profligacy, is to prevent such claim.

3. Rewards to industrious persons who should bring up the greatest number of children without parochial aid. The rewards to be distributed after the manner that similar rewards are now distributed by some agricultural institutions.

4. A national bank for receiving the savings from the incomes of the labouring classes. The poor not to be allowed to put in less than 20s. and not more than 5l. in any one year, for which interest is to be regularly paid, or reinvested with the principal, so as to produce compound interest. The interest to be remitted when it shall amount to ten shillings. No postage, stamps, &c. to be charged for the letters and papers required for this purpose. To this national bank is to be added an insurance office, upon such a scale as to admit of small sums being secured by way of annuity, contingencies, &c.

5. The reform of parish rates. According to the present system, the different parishes of the same county are very unequally rated; the rates in some being double the amount of the rates in others. To correct this for the future, an average county rate is to be taken at the county meetings, and whatever parish shall be found to have any considerable excess above this average rate, to be indemnified by a county rate. All the parishes in the kingdom to be thus brought as nearly as possible on a level.

6. The prohibition of any future erection of workhouses, houses of industry, and all kinds of institutions for compulsory labour. Such as exist at present to be employed as places of refuge and consolation, not labour and punishment, for the aged and infirm. The overseers to give relief to the poor at their own houses, and the poor to be entitled to this relief, though they may possess some goods.

7. Cottages to be erected by the parish for the most exemplary part of their poor; the rents to be small, but punctually paid.

On the 24th, the bill was read a second time, when several members made some objections to it, as being so complicated, that it could not be reduced to practice with the intended effect.—It was, however, recommitted for the 15th of April, but no farther proceeding took place upon it.

Wednesday, March 4.

Sir John Hippisley moved that the order for taking Mr Secretary Windham into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, be discharged. Mr Windham had left town to exercise an important franchise; he had also very urgent private business to attend to.

Mr Canning objected to the motion, at a time when every Gentleman was peremptorily called upon to attend in his place. Mr Windham had no urgent private business when he left town; but had found it by the way, in going to the Northampton election.

Lord Henry Petty and *Mr Whitbread* both admitted that the excuse was insufficient, and the motion was rejected.

After the Yarmouth Committee was balloted for, Sir John Cox Hippisley and Henry Joddrell, Esq. were chosen nominees, but Mr Joddrell was not forthcoming, and was ordered into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. The Hon. Member was brought to the bar, in custody, and was immediately discharged, after paying the fees.

Wednes-

Wednesday, March 4.

THE BUDGET.

The House resolved into a Committee of Supply.

Lord Henry Petty observed, that as an opportunity had been formerly afforded him of stating the financial situation of the country, he would now only state the amount of the supplies, and of the ways and means for the current year.

The outline is as follows:

SUPPLIES, 1807.

Navy	L.16,977,837
Army	19,809,022
Ordnance	3,743,716
Miscellaneous Services .	1,866,000
Vote of Credit	3,000,000
Total Joint Charge	45,396,575

SEPARATE CHARGES, GREAT BRITAIN.

Deficiency of Malt, 1805 . . .	200,000	
Interest on Exchequer Bills .	1,200,000	
5 per Cents. 1797 to be paid off .	350,000	
		1,750,000
Total Supplies . .		47,146,575
Deduct Irish proportion .		5,545,677
On account of Great Britain		41,600,898

WAYS AND MEANS, 1807.

Malt Duty, Pensions, &c. .	2,750,000
Surplus Consolidated Fund .	3,500,000
War Taxes	19,800,000
Lottery	350,000
Exchequer Bills on Vote of Credit	3,000,000
Loan	12,200,000
Surplus Ways and Means, 1806	171,185
	41,771,185
Amount of Supplies as above	41,600,898
Surplus Ways and Means	L. 170,287

In adverting to the Loan, he observed, that the Contractors for every 100l. advanced were to have 70l. three per cent. consols, 70l. three per cent. reduced, and 10l. 12s. navy five per cents. The interest on every 100l. was 4l. 14s. 7d. The terms, therefore, were uncommonly advantageous for the Country. The interest of the Loan for the last year, which had been reckoned highly advantageous, was 4l. 19s. 7d. on the 100l.; there was, therefore, on the Loan of the present year, a difference in favour of the public of 5s. per cent. His Lordship expressed his high satisfaction that notwithstanding the excess of Extraordinaries, the Ways and Means were fully sufficient to answer this excess, and therefore he was more confident than ever that his estimate of 32 millions as the permanent war expenditure was well founded. From the whole, he concluded, that he was fully warranted in the criterion of 32 millions as the permanent war expenditure, which he had taken as the foundation of the Plan which he had on a former occasion detailed to the House. He then moved, that the sum of 12,200,000l. be raised by annuities for the service of *England* and *Ireland* for the year 1807.

Mr Rose contended that there was a fallacy in the Noble Lord's criterion of expenditure, as taking the Loan and Vote of Credit together, there would be borrowed 15 millions instead of 12 millions odd.

Lord H. Petty appealed to the recollection of the House whether, in his first statement, he had not distintly said, that extraordinary charges, subsidies, &c. &c. were to be provided for separately. He had taken the criterion of 32 millions exclusive of these.

Mr Rose admitted that the Noble Lord had excluded Subsidies. But his Subsidies and Extraordinaries, taken together, would only amount to about one million, and yet the Noble Lord wanted no less than three millions on Exchequer Bills; the remaining two millions being, on his plan, unaccounted for. This, therefore, he considered as a confession that the criterion was wrong.

The resolution was carried without a division.

IRISH CATHOLICS.

On the Report for granting L.13,000 to the Roman Catholic College at *Maynooth*, in Ireland, Mr Percival opposed the grant, as did Mr Wilberforce, who said, he was not of those enlarged principles, as to encourage all religions, and was not, as it had been said of a certain Ruler (BONAPARTE), an Honorary Member of all Religions. The present grant he thought would discourage the

the growth of Protestantism in Ireland. In saying this, he stated, that he was a decided enemy to Religious Intolerance and Persecution. (*A cry of Hear! Hear!*) He thought it highly criminal to restrain or repress the Catholic Religion, but at the same time the Protestant Religion should be encouraged.

Lord Howick, *Sir John Newport*, and *Mr Grattan* defended the grant. The question was, whether it was most advantageous to the State, that the Roman Catholics should continue in Ireland, or be obliged to go to France to be educated by Bonaparte. On account of the deficiency of buildings at Maynooth, several Roman Catholics had been obliged to go to Lisbon, from whence they were invited by the celebrated Dr WALSH to be educated at Paris in principles inimical to their native country.

The grant was then passed.

Thursday, March 5.

ROMAN CATHOLICS, &c.

Lord Howick moved for leave to bring in a bill to allow Roman Catholics and Dissenters of every description, to enter into the Navy and Army, and to secure to them the free exercise of their religion, &c.

Mr Percival said, he would oppose the bill in every stage, as he considered this as part of a system, which was daily gaining ground, to destroy our ancient and venerable establishments. He considered this a virtual repeal of the Test Act, and consequently highly inimical to the British constitution, in church and state.

Lord Temple considered the opinions of the Honourable Gentleman as long since obsolete, and fitter for the darker ages, than for the liberal and enlightened times in which we live.—Was it wise, just, or politic, to exclude the brave fellows, who made up a considerable portion of our navy and army, from the advantages and glory of their profession, by continuing a system of Bigotry which was a disgrace to the nation? Besides, if the French were to land in Ireland, it was particularly necessary to conciliate our fellow subjects there, that they might fight with energy against the invaders.

Mr Yorke did not think the speech of Mr Percival deserved such severe animadversion. The sentiments of his Learned Friend were those of 1688, the æra of the glorious Revolution, which was not surely a dark age; and it was for maintaining opposite sentiments that the unfortunate House of Stewart was banished from the Throne. Recollecting the disgraceful and horrid atrocities in Ireland, in 1798, he was averse to give the Roman Catholics more power.

Mr Montague would allow full toleration to the Catholics. Had they not toleration already? and even a large sum voted yesterday for educating Roman Catholics?—He was of opinion that they had enough already, and every concession only made them demand more. As to the term darker ages, he did not think those who preferred the Protestant Religion had darker understandings than those who thought all religions equal. He would put a case of a ship, commanded by a Roman Catholic Captain—his crew partly Catholics—and perhaps a dozen of Catholic Priests on board. The Priests disseminate their doctrines—some are converted—some not—disputes arise—which may end in mutinies—in place of fighting the enemy, the men are saying their prayers, counting their beads, and the Priests saying mass, while every thing in the ship was going into confusion—(*Loud laughing*)—Mr Montague said it was not a thing to laugh at; he was perfectly serious. He alluded to the dreadful riots in 1780. He asked if any Roman Catholic in Great Britain or Ireland, was obstructed in his religion?—He desired the noble Lord to produce such an instance. The contrary was the fact—and therefore, there was not the smallest occasion for the bill.

Mr Freemantle and *Mr Corry* spoke for the bill, and Mr Hawkins Browne against it, as he thought it might be attended with dangerous consequences, and was quite unnecessary.

Lord Howick was surprised to hear this discussion, when the motion was merely to bring in the bill. Time would be given to discuss it fully in the different stages.

Leave was given. Lord Howick immediately brought up the bill, which was read a first time.

AD-

ADVANCE TO PRUSSIA.

On the motion for advancing L. 80,000 to Prussia, (in terms of his Majesty's message, p. 375.)

Mr Rankes stated the uselessness of granting Subsidies, which had produced no good consequences. He asked if this L. 80,000 was the first instalment of a new subsidy to the King of Prussia, who had formerly got so large a sum from Great Britain, without doing any thing for it?

Lord Henry Petty replied, that the money had been advanced by Lord Hutchinson, and had produced great advantages. In any future subsidy we would certainly be guided by experience, and no money advanced without a reasonable hope of receiving something in return.

Lord Howick would be sorry if the House separated with the idea, that Government was precluded from granting subsidies. He disapproved all subsidies, granting English money to Foreign Powers, to enter into war without any object of their own—But when they were engaged for the common interest of Europe, it would be wrong for us not to support them—with as much caution as possible, that such subsidies should be properly applied for the common interest.

Mr Rankes upon this assurance had no objection to the grant; which was voted accordingly.

Friday, March 6.

Mr Hobhouse, from the Wick Committee, reported, that Brig-Gen. M'Kenzie, the sitting member, was duly elected, and that the petition of Sir John Sinclair was not frivolous or vexatious.

Monday, March 9.

In a Committee on the mutiny bill, the Secretary at War introduced clauses, enacting, that officers or soldiers charged with capital offences should be turned over to the civil magistrate. A mark to be fixed on the body of those deserting twice. Deserters to serve for life, and forfeit additional pay and pension. No soldier to be sentenced to loss of life or limb, or to transportation, by a general court-martial consisting of less than 13 officers. All negroes in his Majesty's service to be free. Apprentices serving under an indenture for a shorter term than *seven* years, may be enlisted. These were all agreed to.

Tuesday, March 10.

Mr *Whitbread* presented a petition from the Hon. A. Cochrane Johnstone, complaining of injustice in the proceedings of a court martial, and praying for redress. Ordered to be laid on the table.

Tuesday, March 17.

The *Marquis of Titchfield* presented a petition from the university of Oxford against the Roman Catholic bill. Lord Percy moved for a bill to abolish slavery in the West India colonies. He conceived the arguments that were good against the trade to be also good against slavery itself. The motion was opposed by Lord H. Petty, Mr Wilberforce, and others, who contended that emancipation would be seriously injurious to the planters, and would be productive of no benefit to the negroes themselves. The conversation was terminated by a motion for adjournment, there being only 35 members present.

Wednesday, March 18.

Lord Howick reminded the House, that, on account of certain circumstances, he had been twice obliged to postpone the bill for entitling Roman Catholics to hold commissions in the army and navy; and the same circumstances still existing, he must postpone, *sine die*, the second reading of that bill. His public duty not permitting him to enter into any explanation upon the subject, he must throw himself upon the indulgence of the House. When such explanation could with propriety be made, it would not be withheld.

The House then resumed the consideration of Mr Paull's petition respecting the Westminster election, charging Mr Sheridan with tampering with his witnesses, &c. and it was resolved, on the motion of Mr M. A. Taylor, "that the allegations in said petition are false and scandalous, and that William Drake, in giving evidence before the House, having been guilty of gross falsehood and prevarication, be committed to Newgate."—Ordered.

Monday, March 23.

Lord Euston presented a petition from the university of Cambridge against the Catholic bill.

Tues-

Tuesday, March 24.

Bills were brought in for erecting a Justiciary Court Hall, &c. in Perth; for improving the harbour of Peterhead; for repairing the pier and improving the harbour of Berwick; for repairing the roads leading to Buckhaven in Fife; for enlarging the liberties and regality of Glasgow, for improving the navigation of the Clyde, for building a bridge and repairing roads in the county of Dumbarton; and for ordering the payment of duties collected in Scotland into the Bank of Scotland and the Royal Bank, and the remission of the same from thence to the Bank of England.

Mr *Banks* moved a resolution of the Committee appointed to investigate abuses in certain offices, "That no office, place, salary, or employment, ought in future to be granted in reversion."—Agreed to.

Wednesday March 25.

Lord G. Cavendish reported from the Lanark election Committee, that Sir C. Ross, the sitting member, was duly elected, and the petition against him was not frivolous or vexatious.

Mr *H. Martin*, adverting to the reported grant of the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster for life to Mr Percival, observed, that in the long period of 167 years, there had been only two instances in which the office in question had been granted for life, and those under very peculiar circumstances. He moved an address to the King, praying, that his Majesty will be pleased not to grant for life the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, or any other office usually held during pleasure.

Mr *Percival* expressed much anxiety for the determination of the House on this subject. He had received an express intimation that it was his Majesty's most gracious pleasure to appoint him to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and also to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. He had accepted of the latter office for life, under circumstances which he conceived to be little dissimilar from those under which it was admitted it had been accepted by others, (by Lord Ashburton in 1782.) In accepting it, he had consulted merely the interest of his family, having abandoned his professional pursuits, and emoluments much more considerable than those of the office in question. In consequence, however, of the notice of this motion, he had this day refused to accept the offices intended for him, until the determination of the House should be known. He had, however, given a positive assurance, which he now repeated, that whatever might be the determination of the House respecting the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, as his Majesty had been pleased to suppose that he was capable of rendering him service in another situation, there was no consideration that should induce him to decline rendering to his Majesty every service that it was supposed he was capable of rendering, with whatever individual loss or sacrifice it might be attended. Having thus explained himself, Mr Percival retired. A long discussion ensued, which was terminated by a division in favour of Mr Martin's motion, there being for the address 208 —against it 115—majority 93.

Lord George Thynne reported his Majesty's answer to the above address. His Majesty assured the House, that he would take the matter of the address into his serious consideration, that for the present he had granted the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster only during pleasure; and that, in the exercise of all his royal prerogatives, he would be regulated by an anxious regard for the public welfare, and the interests of his people.

Thursday, March 26.

The Fifeshire road bill was passed, after a division on that provision which renders the decision of the Court of Session final—for the bill in its original shape 18—against it 2.—Bills were brought in for repairing the roads from Loch Earn Head, in the county of Perth, and for making a navigable canal from Perth to Strathearn.

Thursday, April 9.

DISMISSAL OF THE LATE ADMINISTRATION.

Mr Brand rose to submit to the consideration of the House certain resolutions touching this truly singular transaction. After an elegant introduction, the Hon. Gentleman stated, that, from the comprehensive statement of Lord Howwick, (p. 302.) he had obtained all the in-

information necessary to enable him to make up his mind upon this very important subject. By that statement he had been enabled correctly to appreciate the conduct of the late Administration, in which there was nothing he so much admired as their dignified, honourable, and constitutional exertions. On the occasion of the Noble Lord's explanation, he had given notice of submitting certain resolutions, expressive of his opinion of the conduct of the late Administration. In the pledges demanded from the late Administration, it was easy to perceive full evidence of advice having been given, dangerous to the Constitution, and inimical to the sacred prerogatives of the Crown. Ministers had been required to restrain themselves, by written pledges, to withhold their advice to the King, excepting on certain occasions. Such was the demand made on them, which he conceived to be hostile to the constitutional law. Any attempt to limit the range, or to counteract the advice of the King's Ministers to the Sovereign, was in direct violation of all the laws and practice of the constitution. The King had the undoubted prerogative of dismissing or changing his Ministers; but he could not limit them, or prescribe to them the nature of the advice they were bound by their oaths to afford him. He concluded by moving a resolution, in substance as follows:—

"Resolved, that it is subversive of the principles of the Constitution, that his Majesty's Ministers should restrain themselves by any pledge to withhold at any time from his Majesty any advice which they shall, in their opinions and consciences, believe to be conducive to the security of his realms, the honour of his Crown, and the well-being of all his subjects."

The *Hon. Mr Lambe* seconded the motion.

General Craufurd spoke against the motion. He said it was impossible to discuss it without keeping in view the Catholic question, as that subject was materially connected with the removal of the late Administration, and actually had led to the present question; but he should confine himself to the present motion, so far as it involved the dismissal of the late Ministers, and particularly to that part of their conduct which accused them of endeavouring to force the King to comply with the Catholic service bill. With regard to the royal breast upon that subject, it was well known that scruples did exist of a most constitutional nature; and he, therefore, thought it was improper in the late Ministers to agitate the Catholic question, but in a case of indispensible necessity and emergency, absolutely involving the salvation of the empire. These Ministers had stated, that some measure was necessary to allay the ferment in the minds of the Catholics in Ireland, but they had made out no case for extending the Irish act of 1793, which had never operated beyond that island. In that act, he admitted, there existed an anomaly, and it had continued for a length of time; but had any practical inconvenience resulted from that act, it would doubtless have been rendered manifest and apparent. After a long discussion, there arose some reluctance in the mind of his Majesty, not from any wish to prevent justice being done, but from a just and conscientious apprehension that great practical mischief might arise.—The dispatch alluded to by the Noble Lord (Howick,) as having been transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, stated, in broad and unequivocal terms, that all commissions whatever were intended to be allowed to the Catholics. This, at best, was a very great inaccuracy on the part of the Noble Lord, and it surprised him much how such a thing could happen among men so celebrated for their knowledge and talents in public business. When this proposal therefore reached Ireland, it excited high hopes among the Catholics; but the most sensible part of that body could not credit that his Majesty's mind had undergone so sudden a change. A communication to that effect was returned to England, which the Noble Lord had stated to have been sent to the King in the common way, as if it related to any thing of an ordinary description; though these Ministers must have been fully conscious and aware that it was entirely a new and unprecedented measure; 1st, as it went to the correction of an anomaly; and, 2dly, as it took away the distinctions between Catholics and Protestants. It had also

been

been stated, that his Majesty had returned that communication without comment or remark; the inference to be drawn from which was, that the silence of the King completely implied that it was wholly impossible for him to accede to the proposed measure, or to give his consent to any dangerous innovation of the kind, at the same time reserving the subject for a private interview and oral explanation. Soon after this his Majesty came to town, and made inquiries respecting what business stood in the House of Commons. He was then told that the Catholic service bill would be brought forward in a separate bill, and not by clauses in the mutiny bill, as his Majesty had formerly been made to understand would be the case. The King then expressed his positive disapprobation of the mode, as the one measure for doing away the anomaly was a limited measure, whereas the other was one of an unlimited and general description. The bill was then introduced, and the King's remonstrances were not attended to; but the bill had, on the contrary, been brought in, as it were, in defiance of his Majesty's injunction to the contrary. His Majesty never consented to the measure; and they (the late Ministers) declared, that if the King did not comply, they would withdraw themselves from his councils. Here the matter ought to have rested, and he had no doubt but Ministers would have remained in office; but they would not allow such an arrangement, and boldly came forward with their stipulations. (*Loud shouts of Hear! hear! from all parts.*) The pledges that were therefore demanded from Ministers were perfectly natural, as they grew out of the very stipulations proposed by themselves, and thus had the late Ministry virtually caused their own dismissal. He resisted the resolution on these grounds.

Mr Fawkes (Member for Yorkshire,) observed, that under all the circumstances, he was of opinion, that the late Administration had acted most discreetly in withdrawing the offensive bill, and, in doing so, they had certainly shown a most respectful deference for the scruples entertained by an august Personage. Had, however, these Ministers submitted to the pledges required, they would have disqualified themselves from being advisers of the King, and would have shown themselves totally bereft of all sense of common honour. It was a maxim in the constitution, that the King could "do no wrong." Where, then, had these Ministers acceded to the pledges, would responsibility have attached? Not to Ministers, surely; for then they would have lost their characters as free agents. He then proceeded to eulogise the measures of the late Ministry, in abstaining from new taxes for three years —in the abolition of the slave trade— and in assimilating the laws of Scotland to those of England.

Mr Osborne stated, that there could be no doubt but that his Majesty would resort to measures of conciliation in regard to the feelings of the Catholics.— He moved, as an amendment, that the orders of the day be now read.

Mr *Bastard* said, he should vote for the amendment, from a reluctance to give any opinion upon this question, which was entirely of an abstract nature.

Sir Thomas Turton commented on all the circumstances connected with the origin and progress of the Catholic bill, from which he drew the inference, that the late Ministers had not fully explained the exact extent of the measure, either to their Sovereign or to Parliament.

Mr *Perceval*, Chancellor of Exchequer, claimed for himself and his friends, the merit of being equally averse to revive religious animosity as the Gentlemen on the opposite benches. He regarded the concessions such as would inevitably terminate in the complete destruction of Protestant ascendancy, which was one of the fundamental principles of the British constitution. It might be assumed, for the sake of argument, that his Majesty had acted under advice; but it was sufficiently known, and he could assert, that his Majesty had dismissed his late Ministers without any secret advisers. He contended that the King never understood that he had assented to any extension of the act of 1793, and that, under all the circumstances, he was justified in demanding the pledge which he had required.—— Some Gentlemen stated, that now the Catholics were to be delivered up to intolerant persecution; he believed, how-

however, that there was no one who knew him that believed him to be possessed of a persecuting spirit, and he hoped that in his heart he felt those charities which religion dictates. He should say a word or two as to the implied pledge which it was supposed the present Ministers had given. He utterly denied that there was any such pledge given, and it by no means followed, that because his Majesty chose to exercise his undoubted prerogative in dismissing one set of Ministers, that nobody else would come forward to the service of the state.

Mr Grattan said, the bill which was the immediate cause of the dismissal of his Majesty's late Ministry had his entire approbation, as he thought thereby we should have combined the physical with the intellectual force of the empire. The question now under the consideration of the House might very properly be divided into two heads; first, the conduct of the late Ministers in respect to the Catholics; secondly, their conduct relative to his Majesty. The great object, as to the Catholics, was, that the bill lately brought into the House by the Noble Lord near him had been promised to Ireland more than thirteen years ago; and the particular reason given was, that the Irish Officer in England might be on a similar footing with the English Officer, and it was certainly no more than justice that it should be so. The bill was part of the national defence, and the question was, whether they should continue to impose disabilities, which operated not merely on the Roman Catholics, but greatly to the disadvantage of the whole empire. With respect to the pledge, it was impossible they could accede to it, without incurring the greatest disgrace. If he were to say how he thought Ireland ought to be treated, he would advise that the utmost lenience should be observed. He would make tolerance the rule and guide of his conduct; he would tell the Irish Catholics, what he hoped the vote of this night would assure them of, that they had not only a root in England, but a root also in that House; and by these means he had no doubt, that whatever might be the event of the question, the two nations would be united as one, and the integrity of the empire established.

Doctor Duigenan said, that it had been stated, on different occasions, that the greater part of the army and navy of this country consisted of Irish Catholics. He denied such to be the fact, and insisted that those Irishmen who were in our army and navy were mostly, if not all Protestants. It had also been said, that there were four millions of Catholics in Ireland; but this statement was equally fallacious with the other: For the whole population of that country amounted only to three millions and a half. The Protestants were in proportion to the Catholics as two to three in number; and in property as fifty to one. The House had been told, that the Roman Catholics would be satisfied if it gave them the advantages of serving in the army and navy, as intended by the late bill. He would tell the House when the Roman Catholics would be satisfied; if this country were given up to them, and they were suffered to plunder and destroy all the property in it, they might then perhaps be content. They had at all times, and on every occasion, evinced a marked inveteracy against the Protestants. It was impossible to admit Roman Catholics to any civil power; for they had a temporal power mixed with their civil and ecclesiastical establishment, which they lodged in the hands and supremacy of a foreign power, who is at this time under the rule and direction of Bonaparte, who nominates the bishop, and he the priests. Gentlemen talked of conciliating the higher orders of the Roman Catholics. Who were the higher orders? He knew not where to find them. He was sure there were not forty Roman Catholic Gentlemen in Ireland of 1000l. a year each. The lower orders of the Roman Catholics, who had been guilty of disturbances, had neither leaders, arms, nor property. An impudent convention has made a direct menace, in case their petition was not complied with. This he considered to be the consequence of the concessions intended by a Noble Lord, not in that House, whose administration, he thought, meant to subvert the Protestant religion.

Mr Bragge Bathurst said, this was the first change of Ministry, in his time, in which the particular conduct of the King was called in question. The supporters

porters of the motion disclaimed all idea of involving his Majesty in the discussion; but it had, beyond a doubt, that tendency, and to that effect he objected to the motion.

Lord Howick said, he had heard the most unconstitutional doctrines, and he had heard the King's name most unconstitutionally employed. He had stated to the House the case of himself and his colleagues; that statement was not impeached, and there was not a word in it inconsistent with what should be expected from a dutiful servant to an indulgent master. A pledge was required, and Ministers could not in honour give that pledge. Much had been said of secret advice, and it was right to be plain in the present circumstances. He believed there had been pains taken to poison the royal mind. He knew nothing of what advice was given; but this much he knew, that Lord Eldon had an audience on the Saturday preceding the day on which he sent down a dispatch, with the whole of the measure, regarding the Catholic Bill. Afterwards, Lords Eldon and Hawkesbury were sent for by his Majesty, and proceeded from the King to the Duke of Portland, to form the new Administration. Then these two Noblemen, at least, were responsible for the proceeding.

Mr Canning (Secretary of State) opposed the motion, and denied that his Majesty's present Ministers could be justly charged with responsibility for the dismissal of the late ministers. So far was he from advising that dismissal, he had communicated his sentiments in writing, with a view to prevent such a crisis, and to advise that the subject should be fully considered, and such a compromise formed, as should obviate all necessity for such a change. He could answer for a similar endeavour on the part of the Noble Duke, now at the head of Administration, and of a Noble Lord at the head of the law; and it was not until the Royal determination was formed, and that he and many of his colleagues were called on to accept his Majesty's confidence, that they complied. He considered the question not as one between the late and the present Administration, but one between the late Ministers and their Sovereign. For the advice of restoring Lord Melville to his Majesty's Councils, he was ready to take his share of responsibility; but he thought such a recommendation would have come much better from the Honourable Gentleman and his friends, who had conducted the prosecution against that Noble Lord to a fortunate acquittal. Neither he nor his colleagues sought for office, but, having accepted it, they did so with the resolution of standing firm to their purpose. The motion might be carried, and Ministers might be tormented with a series of vexatious motions. Parliament might be against them, but still there was the resource of an appeal to the country, and perhaps he should feel it to be his duty to advise his Sovereign to make it.

The question being loudly called for (at six o'clock in the morning,) the House divided on the Amendment, that the other orders of the day be now read. Ayes, 258—Noes, 226. Majority for Ministers, 32.

Wednesday, April 15.

A third trial of strength this day took place between the late and present Ministers. *Mr Lyttleton* moved, "That this House, considering a firm and vigilant administration indispensable in the present posture of public affairs, has seen with regret the late change in his Majesty's Councils." The House were in debate till six o'clock on Thursday morning, when the new Ministers found their Majority increased to 46—there being for the motion 298— for the order of the day, moved by Mr Mills, 252. In the course of this and the debate of the 9th, the insinuation that the new Ministers had wriggled themselves into power by intrigue and secret advice, was successfully repelled. The Duke of Portland, Lord Eldon, and all the leading members of the new Administration, when they were informed of the strong difference of opinion subsisting between the King and his Ministers, communicated what they had learnt to those Members of the late Administration, with whom, in spite of political differences, they continued in habits of personal friendship, and earnestly recommended such an explanation and accommodation on the subject, as should prevent matters from coming to extremities. Such an explanation

mended to the King by the Duke of Portland, on his first interview with his Majesty on the subject; but when they found that the difference was irreconcileable, they could not consent to join with the late Ministers in pushing our Sovereign to the wall, by reducing him to the alternative of taking them back upon their own terms, and to be at their mercy, or of leaving the country without a Government.

Thursday, April 16.

The thanks of the House were unanimously voted to Sir S. Auchmuty, Admiral Stirling, and the officers and men employed under them in the capture of Monte Video.

Friday, April 17.

Lord R. Seymour, from the Committee appointed to try the merits of the petition of Henry Allan, flesher in Edinburgh, complaining of the election of Sir Patrick Murray as a citizen to represent the city of Edinburgh in Parliament, reported, that the said Sir P. Murray was duly elected, and that it appeared to the Committee that the petition was frivolous and vexatious.

Monday, April 20.

In reply to a question respecting the mutiny at Vellore, Mr Dundas said, that the Board of Controul were assiduously employed in the investigation of the subject. Nothing else of importance.

Tuesday, April 21.

A Committee was ballotted for to try the merits of the Aberdeenshire election. Mr M'Dowal presented petitions against several acts respecting regulations in the manufacture of linens in Scotland, and against the Clyde Navigation improvement bill.

Wednesday, April 22.

The Committee on the Penrhyn election having reported that Sir C. Hawkins was guilty of bribery and corruption, the House agreed to the report, and a motion for his expulsion was made, but resisted. The final determination was, that, in the first instance, Sir C. H. and 18 others should be prosecuted for the alledged offences. Col. Wood moved for certain papers, with the view of criminating the late Ministers for not continuing Capt. Brisbane in the government of Curacoa, to which he had been appointed by Admiral Dacres. The motion was opposed by Mr Windham and Lord Castlereagh, as inconsistent with the King's prerogative, and withdrawn by Colonel Wood. Lord A. Hamilton asked, if any steps were to be taken on the subject of the 3d Military report. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the present Government would pursue every necessary inquiry on this subject, and that it felt no disposition to suppress any facts, or to screen any delinquents.

Thursday, April 23.

General Fitzpatrick brought up the bill for paying the pensions of half-pay officers, their widows, and persons on the compassionate list, at their several places of residence. The Secretary at War (Sir J. Pulteney) expressed his entire approbation of the bill, and his determination to contribute every thing in his power to carry it into effect. Mr Sheridan's bill for settling disputes between masters and journeymen in the calico printing trade, was thrown out. The object of it was to restrict the masters to the employment of a limited number of apprentices.

Friday, April 24.

Sir John Henderson gave notice of his intention to move, on Tuesday next, for leave to bring in a bill for making better provision to enable members against whose elections petitions may be presented, to recover sums from such petitioners as may afterwards abandon their petitions without due notice to such Members. The Hon. Baronet stated, that in consequence of due notice not having been given in a recent case, the sitting member was at the expence of bringing several witnesses from a distance of no less than 400 miles, and was proceeding to remark upon the probability and injustice of many similar instances, when

The *Speaker* stopped him, by stating the irregularity of offering more on this occasion than a mere statement of the motion he meant to bring forward.

Monday, April 27.

The Speaker, with a few Members (among whom was Lord Howick,) attended at three o'clock, when they were unexpectedly called up to the House of Peers, to hear his Majesty's commission read for proroguing the Parliament, which being done, the business of the Session closed.

Historical Affairs.

Mutiny at Vellore.

Of the mutiny at Vellore, which, for danger and the magnitude of the interest at stake, is perhaps unequalled in the annals of military revolts, the following is the most exact account that has yet appeared. Its authenticity is unquestionable, being the narration of Colonel Gillespie himself. It is written with a soldier's simplicity, in a confidential letter, and was composed with no view to publication.

Madras, Sept. 16. 1806.

My Dearest Friend,

I have just come down from the country, and find a packet making up for England. I sit down to give you a hasty account of myself, and of the recent transactions that occurred in the interim at Vellore, which I dare say you will before this reaches you have heard of. It has been the most extraordinary event in the annals of India; say it is unprecedented. I commanded the district of Arcot; at fourteen miles distance stands Vellore, the strongest fortress in this part of India, and for that reason chosen for the residence of the captive princes of the race of Hyder and Tippoo, with the two hostages given up to Lord Cornwallis. On the morning of the 10th of July, I was on horseback at my usual hour, at daybreak, with Captain Wilson of the 19th light dragoons, riding towards Vellore, for the purpose of paying a visit to my old friend Colonel Fancourt, who commanded. On the road I met an officer riding full speed, who informed me that the gates of the fortress were shut; that there was a heavy firing and dreadful noise within. I turned about my horse, ordered Captain Wilson to reconnoitre, and got the garrison of Arcot under arms, pushed forward with an advance squadron of the 19th and 7th N. Cavalry, with orders for the remainder to follow me with the two 6-pounders, or gallopers attached to the 19th. On my arrival under the walls, I found the Sepoys, many Moormen or Mussulmen, had rose in the night, and put all the guards to the sword, under the orders of ——, a son of Tippoo, the youngest of the two hostages, and afterwards attacked the barracks of the 69th, pouring in round and grape, &c. with musketry. From the confusion and darkness of the night, about 60 men escaped, got on the ramparts, and kept their position, without an officer, all being killed or wounded, till I arrived with the advance squadron.

It was fortunate that, after the first heat of the attack, the Sepoys and Moormen occupied themselves in plunder, else the Europeans would have been all massacred.

It was the most critical period I arrived at; the 69th had not a round of ammunition left; this they called out to me from the walls; and at that time the Sepoys, tired of plunder, were deliberately forming to finish their bloody work, never dreaming that we could possibly be so close at hand. I pushed on to the gates, found the two outward open, and the draw-bridge down; the third was closed, but some of the 69th, by the help of shirts and pantaloons, let themselves down the wall, and contrived to open the gate from within; the last and strongest was still shut, and to force it with our means was impossible.

At this instant the scene was heart-rending; the white people over the gateway were shrieking for assistance, which it was impracticable to afford them, from the height of the walls, and the strength of the gate which was shut. To paint my feelings is beyond my power; however, it prompted me to force open the traversing wicket, which we effected with difficulty, having only Captain Wilson and about 20 men, the rest of the advanced squadron being otherwise employed by my orders. I made my way with Capt. Wilson and three men on foot to the inside of the great gate, with the intention of breaking the locks, and forcing the bar, but it was too well guarded by the insurgents. My escape was miraculous, as the

the avenue was commanded by two guns, and the square palace yard full of men; I was of course obliged to give it up; as I returned, I spied a rope, as if sent by Providence; and as my object was to join the 69th, to prevent their flagging, and to keep up their spirits, we below contrived to get one end thrown up, by which I ascended, leaving directions for the 19th's guns to push forward for the gates, and when arrived to wait my orders. I found a pair of colours on the wall, which I seized, assembled as many of the 69th as I could see, gave a loud shriek, and at their head, under a tremendous fire, took possession of a cavalier of three guns; I turned a twelve-pounder towards the Sepoys, though I had not a round, which had the effect I wished, viz. keeping them in check for the moment; at last, anxiously expected, at a moment the most awful to be imagined, beholding on every side the enemy forming to annihilate our handful of men, about sixty in number, with nothing to protect us but our bayonets, arrived the two gallopers of the 19th; the signal being made, I instantly pushed back with the colours over my shoulder, under a heavy fire, to the wall over the gate; I ordered them to be placed by Mr Blackstone, of the Engineers, so as if possible to strike the great bar, which was so judiciously done, that the gate was instantly burst open. At this time the great square and palace were full of men to dispute the entrance. The approach to the square was so very narrow, that I thought it imprudent to allow the cavalry to charge without first opening the way, which I did with the remains of the 69th, which I collected together, putting myself at their head. This was gallantly performed, but attended with considerable loss; in a few minutes the cavalry followed—Captain Skelton headed them, when the Europeans and native cavalry cut up about 800—By 10 o'clock *a. m.* I was in full possession of the fortress and of the family of the race of Hyder. Had I hesitated in scaling the walls five minutes, it was all over.

I brought all the Princes of the race of Hyder and Tippoo with me here, under an escort, which I commanded; a most difficult and arduous task I had. I embarked them on the 30th on board the Culloden, the flag-ship, for Calcutta.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION *at* ST DOMINGO.

This unhappy island is again destined to be the scene of bloodshed. Some order of the Emperor Dessalines had given dissatisfaction to Gen. Christophe, and the division of the army under his command, but which was unknown to the former. Dessalines, unaware of any danger, advanced to the Cape with a small force to enforce his order, when he was suddenly surrounded by Christophe's army, which attacked him on every side, and Dessalines and almost all his followers were slain. This happened in the beginning of January. Christophe was then declared Chief of the State and Generalissimo of the army.

A new constitution has been established in St Domingo, or Hayti, of which the following is the substance:

"Every inhabitant is declared free, and slavery is abolished; the government to consist of a chief magistrate, taking the title of President and Generalissimo of the forces of Hayti by land and sea, (to this office Henry Christophe is appointed), and of a Council of State; the Government to take the title of "the State of Hayti;" the President to continue for life, and to be allowed to choose his successor from among the generals. He is also intrusted with the administration of Finances, and the power to make treaties with foreign nations, and to conclude peace and declare war. He is likewise to propose laws to the Council of State, who having adopted and drawn up, are to send them back for his sanction. His appointments are fixed at 40,000 dollars a-year. The Council of State to consist of nine members, to be nominated by the President; two thirds to be generals. Tribunals are established in every division for civil and criminal matters, and for commerce. The Roman Catholic religion to be the established religion, under the superintendance of an Apostolic Prefect. The exercise of other religions to be tolerated, but not publicly. A central school to be established in every division. The fixed determination of the Government of Hayti is declared not to disturb the colonies of other powers. Every Haytian from 16 to 50, to be liable to military service, when necessary. The persons and property of foreign merchants are solemnly guaranteed.

MALTA

MALTA.

DESPERATE MILITARY MUTINY.

It is with much concern we announce, that a mutiny lately broke out in a foreign corps at Malta, which was attended with the most melancholy consequences. Although the amount of the mischief effected by the desperadoes is not yet accurately ascertained, enough has transpired to shew the danger and ruinous consequences that may result from the system of forming foreign corps in our service, which, in the opinion of many, has of late been carried to a very imprudent extent. The following interesting particulars are understood to be correct:—

La Valette (Maltz,) April 26.

"On the 4th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, this city was alarmed by a most daring mutiny in the regiment of Fraser, consisting of foreigners of every description, quartered in the fortress on the opposite side of the harbour of Valette, called the Ricasoli.

"The Adjutant Swartz, on being advised of the intended mutiny, sallied out, with other officers, determined to quell it in its infancy, but did not succeed; himself and Captain Whitfield fell victims in the attempt—the Major and others were wounded.

"In the fortress on duty was a party of the Royal British Artillery, commanded by Captain Fead, who were immediately disarmed, and remained under the controul of the mutineers, and compelled by them to load the cannon and mortars, and point them towards this city of La Valette, or wherever otherwise they thought proper to order them. The soldiers of the regiment who were not of the mutineers, embraced an opportunity that offered to effect their escape, and a great number accomplished it, though many of them were shot at by the mutineers in making the attempt; several of these unfortunate men were wounded, and others shot dead. The ringleaders on the third day, possibly with a view to get supplies of provisions, opened the great gates of the fort, placed centinels in the usual order, of which opportunity, on the 5th day, about 300 availed themselves, taking with them the Major of the regiment wounded in a litter, and all the officers, together with Capt. Fead and the artillery-men, and all the English women with their children.—The two centinels attempted to oppose this party, who were immediately shot dead by them.

"In this fortress was a large powder magazine, containing about 500 barrels of gunpowder, at which an artilleryman was placed centinel, from whom the mutineers demanded entrance into the magazine, which he boldly refused at the expence of his life, as they instantly put him to death.

"The number of mutineers in the fort, in consequence of continual desertions, was reduced to a very few, and on Friday the 10th instant, at six o'clock in the afternoon, they fired two bombs at this city, which happily did no injury. It was resolved to storm the place at day-break the next morning, and take them by surprize, 'ere they could have time to put in execution their threatened purpose of blowing up the powder magazine. The walls were scaled, but a dog giving the alarm, frustrated the plan. Six of the eight remaining retired to the magazine; the other two were cut off from it. They, however, fired two bombs towards the city, which providentially did no injury.

"On Sunday evening, at ten o'clock, the six resolved to blow up the magazine, in order to make their escape, which they effected. In the magazine were from 400 to 500 barrels of gunpowder, which made a most tremendous explosion; fortunately the plan was suspected, and only a small number of troops were therefore placed in the fort to watch their motions, and prevent their escape, and to surprize them, if an opportunity offered: happily, therefore, only three soldiers became their victims, and two or three wounded.—The shock of the explosion did infinite damage to the windows, and one of the shells burst in passing over my house. The mutineers fled into the interior of the island, and are since taken. The last of them (a black) was taken this morning, disguised in women's clothes, on whom fell the lot to blow up the magazine.

"On Monday last a court-martial was held at the Town-house on 25 of the mutineers, supposed to be ringleaders, one of whom at the gallows was respited,

ed, the others executed—ten hanged and 14 shot."

Another account states, "that the five men who blew the magazine up, did it by a train, and made their escape into the country. It was a distressing circumstance to us to be able clearly to see our own people among the rebels, yet not able to get them away, though we knew them to be near starving, and believed that at last they would all be murdered. The fort lies only a quarter of a mile from us by water, so that we could see their every movement. It was not intended that the mutiny should have broken out on the day it did, they not being prepared; but one of the serjeants told the officers, when one of them rushed out, and demanded the head of the mutineers to shew himself, which he impudently did directly in arms. The officer attempted to take him, when they all fell on him, and wounded several others. He, and most of their officers, were Germans.—While the men were in the magazine, we were of various opinions as to whether they would have courage to blow the magazine and themselves up. For the safety of Valetta, we knew there was no danger: our only concern was for the officers and men in the fort. The former, at the time the explosion happened, were sitting at their wine after dinner. The magazine was so constructed, that in case of an explosion, it might take to the sea, which it did. The damage done to the fort by the explosion is computed at 30,000l."

War in Egypt.

It is with extreme concern we state, that intelligence has been received of the total failure of the expedition which sailed from Messina under Gen. Fraser, and took possession of Alexandria, (as stated in our last number,) attended with circumstances highly disastrous to our gallant little army, one half at least, according to the private accounts, having been cut off. On the 9th of June, Rear-Admiral Sir Sidney Smith arrived at Plymouth in the Pompee, of 84 guns, from Sicily, bringing dispatches from Gen. Fox, which had been transmitted to him by Gen. Fraser from Egypt, and the following extracts from which were published in the London Gazette of the 13th of June.

Downing-Street, June 13. 1807.

The following intelligence has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Major General Alexander M'Kenzie Fraser, commanding his Majesty's land forces in Egypt, and transmitted in a letter from the Right Honourable General Fox to the Right Honourable William Windham.

Extract of the Copy of a Letter from Major Gen. A. M. Fraser, to the Right Hon. Wm. Windham, dated Aexandria, April 6. 1807, transmitted to him by General Fox, the original not having been received.

Sir,

My letter of the 27th ult. has already informed you, that in consequence of the strong representation of Major Misset, his Majesty's Resident here (a copy of which I then transmitted,) stating the risk Alexandria run of being starved, unless Rosetta and Rahmanie were taken possession of by his Majesty's troops, I had, with the concurrence of Rear Admiral Sir John Duckworth, detached the 31st regt. and Chasseurs Britanniques, under Major Gen. Wauchope and Brig. Gen. Meade, for that purpose.

I am now under the disagreeable necessity of acquainting you, that, contrary to all expectation, this measure did not succeed. Our troops took possession of the heights of Aboumandour (which command the town) without any loss; but from circumstances as yet unexplained, the General, instead of keeping his post there, unfortunately was tempted to go into the town with his whole force, without any previous examination of it, when the troops were so severely handled from the windows and tops of the houses, without ever seeing their enemy, that it was thought expedient to retire, more especially as Maj.Gen. Wauchope was unfortunately killed, and the second in command, Brig-Gen. Meade, severely wounded.

The troops, I understand, although certainly placed in a most trying and perilous situation, behaved extremely well; and after having suffered, I am sorry to say, very materially in killed and wounded, (as you will see by the annexed returns), retired to Aboukir, in good order, without molestation, from whence

whence I directed them to return to Alexandria.

This has certainly been a very heavy and unexpected stroke upon us, more especially as every information led me to conclude, that the opposition, if any, would be trifling; and every precaution was recommended that prudence could suggest.

Finding, however, by the renewed representation of Major Missett, corroborated by the personal application of the Sorbagi, or chief-magistrate, in the name of the people at large, that a famine would be the certain and immediate consequence of our remaining at Alexandria, without the occupation of Rosetta, I have, with the concurrence, advice, and co-operation of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, (who commands the squadron here since the departure of Sir John Duckworth,) detached another corps, under the command of the Honourable Brigadier General Stewart and Colonal Oswald (as per margin*) to effect this purpose, without which it appears impossible that the measure proposed by his Majesty's Ministers, of keeping possession of Alexandria, can be accomplished.

Extract of a Dispatch from Major-General Fraser to General the Right Hon. H. E. Fox, dated on board his Majesty's Ship Canopus, Aboukir Bay, 24th April, 1807.

I have the mortification to acquaint you, that the second attempt that I thought necessary to make against Rosetta has failed, owing to a great reinforcement of the enemy being sent down the Nile from Cairo, which overpowered our troops, and obliged them to fall back, with the loss (I am grieved to say) of nearly 1000 men in killed, wounded, and missing. Among the latter are Lieut-Colonel M'Leod, Major Vogelsang, and Major Mohr. Brig. Gen. Stewart, who commanded the troops on this service, is only now upon his march towards Alexandria with the remainder of his force, and has not yet sent me the details; but as the Admiral thinks it necessary to dispatch the Wizard brig immediately from this bay to Messina, I think it necessary to give you all the information I am at present in possession of, and shall send you the particulars of this unfortunate affair by his Majesty's ship Thunderer, which will leave Alexandria very soon; and as I have not time at present to inform his Majesty's Ministers of this event by this opportunity, I must request you to have the goodness to do it as soon as possible.

Return of Killed and Wounded in the Army in the Action of the 31st of March at Rosetta.

Killed.—Staff—1 Major General. Royal Artillery—2 Rank and file. 31st Regiment—1 captain, 3 serjeants, 3 drummers, 69 rank and file. Chasseurs Brittanniques—1 captain, 1 lieut. 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 99 rank and file. Total—1 major-general, 2 captains, 1 lieut. 6 serjeants, 5 drummers, 168 rank and file.

Wounded.—Staff—1 brigadier-general, 1 brigade-major. Royal artillery—10 rank and file. 31st regiment—1 capt. 6 subalterns, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 129 rank and file. Chasseurs Brittanniques—4 captains, 5 subalterns, 1 adjutant, 4 serjeants, 122 rank and file. Staff corps—1 Rank and File. Total 1 Brig.-Gen. 1 Brigade-Major, 5 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 11 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 251 Rank and File.

Officers killed.—Major Gen. Wauchope. 31st regiment. Capt. John Robertson. Chasseurs Britanniques—Captain B. de Serocourt—Lieutenant D'Amiel.

Officers Wounded—Brig.-Gen. the Hon. Robert Meade.—31st regiment, Capts. Horsburgh, (Brigade-Major,) and Dowdall; Lieutenants E. Knox, Fearon, Thornton, Sleddon, and Ryan; Ensign Kirby. Chasseurs Britanniques—Capts. Duhautoy, de Combremont, de Calonne, and de Lafittie; Lieutenants Le Maitre, J. Spitz, de Sault, and Klinger; Ensign Bonsingault, Adjutant.

GEO. AIREY,
Acting Dep. Adjutant General.

N. B. Most of the wounded Officers and men are recovering.

* Detachment of Royal Artillery, detachment of 20th Light Dragoons, detachment of seamen, Light infantry battalion, 1st battalion of 35th regiment, 2d battalion of 78th regiment, regiment de Roll, amounting in whole to about 2,500 men.

WAR

WAR ON THE CONTINENT.

The principal occurrence we have to notice under this head, is the surrender of the grand city of Dantzick to the French army, after a siege of 51 days. The place had at first not been sufficiently provided with military stores and ammunition for a siege, and it was found impossible to afford it any assistance by sea, the French having possessed themselves of every point of approach to the harbour, which they fortified in the strongest manner. The distress of the numerous inhabitants of the place also induced the Governor, Gen. Kalkreuth, to propose terms of capitulation, which he did on the 26th of May, and on the 27th the town was taken possession of by the French army. The terms of capitulation are supposed by the Prussian General himself to be honourable. The garrison to march out with the honours of war, and to engage not to serve against France or her allies for a twelvemonth. The garrison accordingly marched out on the 27th, with Gen. Kalkreuth at their head, and took the route for Konigsberg and Memel, and part with the baggage by sea to Pillau. The garrison consisted at first of 16,000 men, but by losses during the siege, and by *desertion*, the number, according to the French accounts, at the capitulation, amounted only to 10,000. We are sorry to say, that there is too much reason to apprehend the assertion of the French bulletin to be somewhat near the truth, as the general orders of the Prussian monarch, after the fatal battle of Jena, evinced a most scandalous principle of dissaffection throughout his whole army.

Marshal Lefebvre, who conducted the siege, has been created Duke of Dantzick by the Emperor Napoleon; who has also issued an edict to the Archbishops and Bishops of France, to celebrate a grand *Te Deum* throughout the kingdom for the fall of Dantzick.—It was celebrated in all the churches of Paris on the 14th of June.

In the mean time the King of Sweden has ordered some of his ships of war to blockade strictly the port and bay of Dantzick, which blockade has been officially intimated to the British Government by the Swedish ambassador at London.

The two grand armies of the belligerent powers have continued in their former positions, strongly entrenched, each afraid of the other. We are told, however, that the Russians attacked, on the 5th of June, the French lines at four different points, but by the French reports they were all repulsed with loss. We have only French accounts of the matter, and those not very explicit.

LOSS OF THE NAUTILUS.

The Nautilus sloop of war, Captain Palmer, was wrecked on the 14th of January, on the island of Cenigetto—She was carrying dispatches from Adm. Sir T. Louis to Lord Collingwood. We regret to add, that the Captain and a considerable portion of the crew were drowned. The number on board amounted to 122. of whom only 69 were saved, viz. Mr A. Nesbitt, Lieutenant; Mr Shillingworth, acting Master; Mr J. Boone, Purser; Mr C. Drummond, Gunner; Mr A. Reid, Master's Mate: Messrs. Curzon and Grace, Midshipmen and fifty-three men. The circumstances that attended the loss of the Nautilus were truly deplorable. Those who were able to get upon the Island remained five days without any sustenance, and about half of the number fell victims to famine, after resorting to the most lamentable expedients to support life.

EMIGRANTS.

The following emigrants, suspected of a treasonable correspondence with the enemy, have been taken into custody, under warrants from the Secretary of State:

Le Chevalier De Blien, aid-de-camp to General Dumourier, and now in Cold Bath-fields prison. Martelli, formerly a bookseller, we believe, in Hamburgh, and who at the time of the inhuman murder of Palm by the order of Bonaparte, fled, as he then stated, to this country, to avoid a similar fate. This man is in the same prison with the former. Baron De Imber; Barthelemi his secretary, with two others connected with him, who have all been sent out of the kingdom by the way of Harwich. Baron de Moulin and Count de Pagoski are now in the custody of the messengers, and are ordered to quit the country. The latter is a native of Austrian Poland, and was often seen about Windsor.

NEW

ENGLAND.

Departments.	*New Administration.*	*Old Administration.*
Treasury	Duke of Portland (1st Lord)	Lord Grenville
	Hon. Spencer Percival	Lord Henry Petty
	Marq. of Tuchfield	Lord Althorpe
	Hon. Wm. Elliot	Rt. Hon. Wm Wickham
	W. Sturges Bourne	John Courtney
Secretaries ditto	William Huskisson	Mr Vansittart
	Hon. Henry Wellesley	Wm. Freemantle
President of Council	Earl Camden	Lord Sidmouth
Lord Privy Seal	Earl of Westmoreland	Lord Holland
Sec. Foreign Department	Right Hon. George Canning	Lord Howick
Under Secretaries ditto	Lord Visc. Fitzharris	Hon. George Walpole
	George Hammond	Sir Francis Vincent
Secretary Home Department	Lord Hawksbury	Earl Spencer
Under Secretary ditto	Hon. Cecil Jenkinson	Wm. Wynne
Sec. Colonial Department	Lord Castlereagh	Rt. Hon. Wm. Windham
Under Secretaries		Edward Cooke
Lord Chancellor	Lord Eldon	Lord Erskine
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Hon. Spencer Percival	Lord Henry Petty
Admiralty	Lord Mulgrave (1st Lord)	Rt. Hon. Thomas Grenville
	Adm. James Gambier	Admiral Markham
	Adm. Sir Rich. Bickerton	Sir H. B. Neale
	Capt. Wm. Johnstone Hope	Lord Wm. Russel
	Robert Ward	Lord Kensington
	Viscount Palmerston	T. F. Freemantle
	James Bulier	Wm. Frankland
Sec. to the Admiralty	Hon. W. Wellesley Pole	Wm. Marsden
Secretary at War	Sir J. M. Pulteney	Rt. Hon. Rich. Fitzpatrick
Treasurer of the Navy	Rt. Hon. George Rose	Rt. Hon. R. B. Sheridan
Paymaster ditto	John Smith	Henry Scott
Board of Controul for India Affairs	Hon. Robert Dundas (Pres.)	Rt. Hon. George Tierney
	Earl Camden	Earl Spencer
	Lord Hawksbury	Lord Howick
	Lord Castlereagh	Rt. Hon. Wm. Windham
	Rt. Hon. George Canning	Lord Grenville
	Duke of Portland	Lord Henry Petty
	Hon. Spencer Percival	Lord Morpeth
	Lord Louvaine	T. H. Addington
	Lord Teignmouth	John Sullivan
	Rt. Hon. Thos. Wallace	
	George Johnstone	
Joint Postmasters General	Earl of Sandwich	Earl of Buckinghamshire
	Earl of Chichester	Earl of Carysfort
President of Board of Trade	Earl Bathurst	Lord Auckland
Vice President of ditto	Rt. Hon. George Rose	Earl Temple
Joint Paymasters of Army	Rt. Hon. Charles Long	Earl Temple
	Lord Charles Somerset	Lord John Townshend
Master General of Ordnance	Earl of Chatham	Earl Moira
Treasurer of Ordnance	Joseph Hunt	Alex. Davidson
Clerk of ditto		John Calcraft
Storekeeper of ditto	Mark Singleton	John Macmahon
Clerk of deliveries ditto	Hon. Coopley Ashley	T. M. Lloyd
Master of Horse	Duke of Montrose	Earl Carnarvon
Master of the Mint	Earl Bathurst	Lord Charles Spencer
Master of Stag Hounds	Marquis Cornwallis	Earl of Sandwich
Treasurer of Household	Lord Viscount Stopford	Lord Ossulston
Chancellor duchy of Lancaster	Hon. Spencer Percival	Earl of Derby
Capt. Band Gent. Pensioners		Lord St John
Attorney-General	Sir Vicary Gibbs	Sir Arthur Piggot
Solicitor-General	Sir Thomas Plumer	Sir Samuel Romilly

SCOT-

SCOTLAND.

Departments.	*New Members.*	*Old Members.*
Keeper of the Great Seal	Duke of Gordon	Earl of Lauderdale
Deputy Keeper of ditto	Charles Gordon, Esq.	Arch. Millar, Esq.
Lord Advocate	Archibald Colquhoun, Esq.	Hon. Henry Erskine
Solicitor-General	David Boyle, Esq.	John Clerk, Esq.
Advocates Depute	William Erskine, Esq.	Charles Ross, Esq.
	Alex. Maconochie, Esq.	William Clerk, Esq.
	Henry Cockburn, Esq.	John Fullarton, Esq.
Agent for the Crown	Hugh Warrender, Esq.	William Inglis, Esq.
Receiver General	Alex. Maclean, Esq.	Sir W. A. Cuningham, Bart.
Deputes ditto	John Ferrier, Esq.	John Gordon, Esq.
	Robert Stewart, Esq.	Robert Stewart, Esq.
Solicitor of Stamp-duties	George Buchan, Esq.	James Gibson, Esq.
Solicitor of Post-Office	Joseph Gillon, Esq.	Wm. Beveridge, Esq. deceast
Solicitor of Excise	James Donat, Esq	John Donat Esq. deceast

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Duke of Richmond	Duke of Bedford
Chief Secretary to ditto	Sir Arthur Wellesley	Rt. Hon. Wm. Elliot
Lord Chancellor	Lord Manners	Rt. Hon. Geo. Ponsonby
Chancellor of Exchequer	Right Hon. John Foster	Sir John Newport
Lords of the Treasury	Duke of Portland	Lord Grenville
	Right Hon. John Foster	Sir John Newport
	Earl of Ross	Rt. Hon. Wm. Elliot
	Sir Arthur Wellesley	Sir Lawrence Parsons
	Hon. F. H. Foster	Maurice Fitzgerald Esq.
	Sir G. Fitzgerald Hill	William Burton, Esq.
	John Barry, Esq.	Henry Parnell Esq.
	Charles Vereker, Esq.	Charles O'Neil, Esq.
Postmasters General	Earl O Neil	Earl Donoughmore
	Earl of Clancarty	Lord Henry Fitzgerald
Mustermasters General	Marquis of Drogheda	Lord Lecale
	Lord Lecale	Thos. Sheridan, Esq.
Clerk of the Crown	Earl of Westmeath	Earl of Granard
Attorney General	William Saurin Esq.	W. C. Plunket, Esq.

FIRE AT HAFOD, IN WALES.

A fire which happened on April, at Hafod, in Cardiganshire, South Wales, the seat of Thomas Johnes, Esq. was an event of a very unfortunate kind. Mr Johnes was himself in London attending his duty in Parliament. At three in the morning Mrs Johnes discovered that the house was on fire, and immediately alarmed the family. Mrs Johnes attempted to save some of the principal books in the gallery, but could not remain there long enough to render much service. Mr Williams and his servant completely cleared four bookcases of their contents, at which time the lead pouring down in showers, drove them from thence. The plate and some furniture, pictures, china, and glass, were saved, but the major part of the books, furniture, including magnificent French glasses, marble busts, Mosaic ornaments, Mrs Johnes's private library, dressing plate, jewels, trinkets, laces, and all her wardrobe, together with the mansion, were consumed in about three hours. The misfortune is attributed to the careless use of a warming pan in the house keeper's chamber. From the period of the destruction of the Alexandrian Library, no greater loss has perhaps befallen Literature than the conflagration at Hafod, by which was consumed a collection of books that would have done honour to a Sovereign; a collection, the fruit of 40 years pursuit, formed with liberality truly magnificent, by a Gentleman whose learned labours will transmit his name to posterity, and who can never cease to lament the calamity. Mr Johnes was able to effect a salvage amounting to about 3500*l.* but the candid conduct of the British and Imperial Fire Offices, induced him to conceive that the benefit arising from that salvage should not be exclusively his own, and therefore he relinquished it. The loss altogether was adjusted at 20,584*l.*

Scottish Chronicle.

ELECTION OF PEERS.

IN virtue of his Majesty's Royal Proclamation of the 29th of April last, for summoning a new Parliament to meet on Monday June 22. the election of Sixteen Peers for Scotland, came on at Holyroodhouse on Tuesday June 9. Their Lordships were attended by John Pringle and James Ferrier, Esqrs. two of the Principal Clerks of Session, as Deputies of the Lord Clerk Register, by the Rev. Dr George Hill and Dr David Johnston, two of his Majesty's chaplains, and by the other proper officers.

PEERS PRESENT.

Earl of Caithness	Viscount Arbuthnot
Home	Lords Forbes
Strathmore	Sinclair
Kellie	Semple
Haddington	Elphinstone
Dalhousie	Torphichen
Leven	Blantyre
Selkirk	Napier
Aboyne	Elibank
Aberdeen	Rollo—20

PROXIES.

His Royal Highness	the Duke of Rothesay (Prince of Wales)	to Lord Elphinstone
Duke of Gordon	to	Earl of Aberdeen
Athole	—	Lord Forbes
Earl of Crawford	—	Earl of Kellie
Errol	—	Earl of Dalhousie
Cassilis	—	Lord Elphinstone
Lauderdale	—	Lord Elphinstone
Kinnoul	—	Earl of Kellie
Balcarras	—	Earl of Selkirk
Glasgow	—	Lord Napier
Lord Cathcart	—	Lord Napier
Reay	—	Lord Blantyre
Kinnaird	—	Lord Blantyre-13

SIGNED LISTS.

Duke of Buccleuch	Earl of Hyndford
Lennox	Stair
Queensberry	Rosebery
Argyll	Portmore
Montrose	Bute
Earl of Morton	Hopetoun
Eglintoune	Deloraine
Moray	Viscount Falkland
Abercorn	Stormont
Elgin	Dunblane
Northesk	Lord Gray
Dundonald	Somerville
Kintore	Kirkcudbright
Breadalbane	Belhaven—29
Dunmore	In all 62 votes.

After going through the usual ceremonies, the Clerks declared the following noble Lords to be duly elected:—

Earl of Caithness*	38	Earl of Aboyne	50
Home*	43	Aberdeen	48
Strathmore*	49	Glasgow	46
Kellie*	44	Lord Forbes	49
Haddington*	46	Saltoun*	43
Dalhousie*	49	Cathcart	51
Selkirk	43	Sinclair*	43
Balcarras	51	Napier*	48

Those marked thus * were elected in the room of

Earl of Errol	6	Lord Elphinstone	33
Elgin	19	Blantyre	28
Leven	3	Somerville	1
Northesk	22	Reay	28
Stair	21	Kinnaird	22

The Earls of Errol and Leven, and Lord Somerville, were not candidates.

One Peer, who sent in a list for the first sixteen, not having qualified in a proper manner, had his votes rejected.

The election was, as usual, attended by a numerous assemblage of ladies, &c. In the evening there was an Assembly.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR SCOTLAND,

Elected to serve in the Parliament summoned to meet on Monday June 22. 1807.

Counties.

Aberdeenshire,	James Ferguson
Ayrshire,	* David Boyle
Argyllshire,	Lord John Campbell
Banffshire,	Sir William Grant
Berwickshire,	George Baillie
Bute & Caithness,	* Sir John Sinclair
Clackmannan and Kinross,	William Adam
Dumbartonshire,	* Henry Glasford
Dumfries-shire,	Wm. Johnstone Hope
Edinburghshire,	Hon. Robert Dundas
Fifeshire,	* Gen. Wm. Wemyss
Forfarshire,	Hon. William Maule
Haddingtonshire,	Hon. Charles Hope
Inverness-shire,	Charles Grant
Kincardineshire,	William Adam
Kirkcudbright,	Hon. Mont. Stewart
Lanarkshire,	Lord Arch. Hamilton
Linlithgowshire,	Hon. Alexander Hope
Morayshire,	Col. Francis W. Grant
Nairn & Cromarty,	* R. Bruce Æ. Macleod
Orkneyshire,	* Malcolm Laing
Peebles-shire,	Sir James Montgomery

Perth-

Perthshire,	* Lord James Murray
Renfrewshire,	William Macdowall
Ross-shire,	Maj. Gen. A. M. Fraser
Roxburghshire,	John Rutherford
Selkirkshire,	Wm. Elliot Lockhart
Stirlingshire,	Hon. Chas. E. Fleming
Sutherlandshire,	Rt. Hon. Wm. Dundas
Wigtonshire,	Lt. Col. Wm. Maxwell

Boroughs.

Edinburgh,	Sir Pat. Murray, Bart.
Aberdeen, &c.	* James Farquhar
Ayr, &c.	* John Campbell
Anstruther, &c.	Sir John Anstruther
Dumfries, &c.	* Sir John H. Maxwell
Elgin, &c.	* Archibald Colquhoun
Glasgow, &c.	Archibald Campbell
Inverness, &c.	* Peter Baillie
Jedburgh, &c.	* Sir G. Warrender
Kinghorn, &c.	Brig. Gen. R. C. Ferguson
Linlithgow, &c.	* William Maxwell
Perth, &c.	Sir David Wedderburn
Stirling, &c.	* Lt. Gen. A. Campbell
Tain, &c.	Brig. Gen. J. R. Mackenzie
Wigton, &c.	Hon. Edward Stewart

Those marked * are new Members.

There were eight county elections contested, of which the following are the state of the votes:—

Aberdeenshire,—For Mr Ferguson 54—Gen. Hay, 39. *Ayrshire*,—Mr Boyle, 57—Sir Hew Hamilton Dalrymple, 44—*Kirkcudbright*,—Mr Stewart, 56—Col. Goldie, 56. *Kincardine*,—Mr Adam, 20—Col. Duff, 14. *Lanark*,—Lord Archibald Hamilton, 36—Major Douglas, 27. *Linlithgow*,—Hon. Alex. Hope, 28—Hon. Henry Erskine, 15. *Renfrewshire*,—Mr Macdowall, 31—Mr Spiers, 17. *Rossshire*,—Gen. Fraser, 20.—Sir Charles Ross, 9.

The elections for all the districts of Royal Burghs took place on the 30th of May.—Several of these were also keenly contested.

The boroughs of Aberdeen, Montrose and Bervie voted Mr Farquhar, and Brechin and Arbroath for Major Ramsay.

The boroughs of Stirling, Queensferry, and Culross voted for Gen. Campbell of Monzie, and Dunfermline and Inverkeithing for Sir John Henderson. A second delegate appeared from Culross with a pretended commission, but not being signed by the regular clerk, nor the seal affixed thereto, the real seal of the borough, but an imitation of it, the returning officer rejected it, and returned Gen Campbell.

Sir Patrick Murray, Bart. of Ochtertyre, was re-elected on the 8th of May representative in Parliament for the city of Edinburgh, on which occasion he addressed the Council in an elegant speech.

Proceedings of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

(*Concluded from our last, p.* 395.)

Thursday, May 28.

THE Assembly called for the report of the Committee of the whole House, on the case of Mr Carmichael, accused of gross immoralities, presentee to the Parish of Kinloch. In the Committee, Mr Jeffrey and Mr Keay, advocates, appeared as Counsel for Mr Carmichael; Mr Corbet and Mr Buchanan advocates, as counsel for Mr Scott, and other libellers of Mr Carmichael; Mr Dempster, minister of Denny, for the Synod of Perth and Stirling, and Mr M'Ritchie, minister of Clunie, for the Presbytery of Dunkeld. The Committee agreed, without a vote, to report it as their opinion, that the Assembly should reverse the sentence of the Synod of Perth and Stirling, and dismiss the libel as not proven. The Assembly, accordingly, without a vote, dismissed the libel.

Friday, May 29.

A state of the Widows' fund was given in; and the thanks of the House were given to Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood, for his fidelity and attention in the management of that fund.

A petition for Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood and Dr M'Gill, for the countenance of the Church, in a process depending before the Court of Session, regarding the running of Stage-coaches on the Lord's day, was read, with the report of the Committee thereupon. The Assembly approved of the report; and authorized the procurator to appear for the interest of the Church, in support of the Presbyteries of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and in name of the General Assembly.

The Assembly proceeded to the consideration of the overture anent the provisions to be made for the ministers of the Church. The overture being read, Principal Hill submitted to the Assembly certain resolutions, upon the subject of the overture. The Assembly appointed a Committee, recommending to their consideration the above overtures and resolutions, and to take such measures with regard to them as shall appear best for the interests of the Church; with power to communicate with his Majesty's Min-

ters, and to attend to the progress of any bill or bills, which may be brought into Parliament respecting these matters, or any others in which the interests of the Church are involved.

Saturday, May 30.

On the report of the Committee appointed by the last Assembly, on the overtures regarding the property tax, being called for, Dr Grieve, the convener, stated, that from particular circumstances, they had hitherto been unable to do any thing in the subject remitted to them. The Assembly appointed a new Committee, with instructions to lay before the Officers of State, in writing, what was set forth in the overtures transmitted by last Assembly on the subject.

The Assembly had transmitted to them from the Committee of Bills, a petition for John M'Culloch, Esq. of Barholm, appealing against a sentence of the Synod of Galloway, of 28th April last, affirming a sentence of the Presbytery of Wigton, sustaining the Crown presentation in favour of Mr John Sibbald, and appointing the said Presbytery to proceed to his settlement in the parish of Kirkmabreck. After hearing parties, the Assembly reversed the sentence of the Synod of Galloway, and affirmed the sentence of the Presbytery of Wigton, and appointed the Presbytery to proceed in the settlement of the said presentee. And considering that no judgement has yet been given by the Civil Court, in the process respecting the right of presentation to the parish of Kirkmabreck, the Assembly refers the cause to the Commission in March, to determine therein; and, in case a final sentence should be given by the Civil Court before that time, they authorize the Presbytery of Wigton to proceed to the settlement of the legal presentee with all convenient speed, according to the rules of the Church.

The Assembly had transmitted to them from the Committee of Bills, an appeal at the instance of Mr Francis Liddel, minister of Orphir, against a sentence of the Synod of Orkney, affirming a sentence of deposition passed against him by the Presbytery of Cairston. The Assembly agreed to hear the parties, in the first place, upon the competency of the appeal by which the cause was brought before them. Parties being accordingly heard, the Assembly adjourned the consideration of the cause till Monday.

Monday, June 1.

The Report of the Committee, on the cause of Mr Liddel of Orphir, was given in; a bond was read, signed and executed by Mr Liddel, conveying a provision to an ordained assistant to be employed in his room in the parish of Orphir. The Assembly declared their satisfaction with the bond, approved of the report of the Committee, and unanimously agreed to reverse the sentence of the Synod of Orkney, affirming the sentence of the Presbytery of Cairston, and suspend Mr Liddell from the office of the Ministry, and from his parochial and judicative functions, *sine die*, granting him permission to reside any where out of the Synod of Orkney.

The Assembly took into consideration the case of Patrick Keilar, late schoolmaster at Redgorton, and appellant against a sentence of the Presbytery of Perth, deposing him from the office of schoolmaster of Redgorton. Mr James Simpson, Advocate, was heard on the part of the appellant, and was followed by the Rev. Mr Taylor, in support of the sentence of the Presbytery of Perth. Mess. Cockburn and Reid, Advocates, were also counsel, the former for the Heritors of Redgorton, the latter for the appellant. The Assembly agreed, without a vote, to *affirm* the sentence of the Presbytery of Perth.

The Assembly was then dissolved by his Grace the Commissioner, and by the Moderator, and the next General Assembly was appointed to be held on Thursday the 19th May 1808.

BIRTHS.

May 17. At Braelangwell, Mrs Urquhart, a daughter.

18. The Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Colquhoun of Belleville, a son.

20. At Bonnington House, the Lady of William M'Dowall, Esq. a daughter.

21 At London, the Duchess de Castries, a son.

21. At Ditto, the Lady of Samuel Bosanquet, Esq a son.

22. At Hexham, Mrs Buchanan of Carbeth, a son.

23.

23. At ———, Mrs Grahame Stirling of Duchray and Auchyle, a son.

28. At Strontian, Mrs D. Cameron, of two girls and a boy, who, with the mother, are doing well; and, what is further remarkable, this Lady has produced seven children at three births.

29. At Craigforth, Mrs Callander, a daughter.

30. At Pirniefield, near Leith, the Lady of Captain Ainslie, a son.

—. At his Lordship's seat at Guddington, Flintshire, the Right Hon. Lady Kenyon, a daughter.

—. At London, Lady Howick, a son.

—. At Ivy Cottage, Lady Barclay, a son.

—. At Edinburgh, the Viscountess Duntan, a daughter.

—. At Britton Ferry, the Lady of James Lumsden, Esq. late Lieut.-Col. of the 55th regiment, a son.

June 1. At Swinton House, Mrs Swinton of Swinton, a daughter.

1. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Joseph Williamson, Esq. a daughter.

2. At Cumbernauld House, Lady Elphinstone, a son.

3. At Cameron House, Dunbartonshire, the Lady of Captain Rowatt Smollett of Bonhill, a daughter.

7. At Rankeillour, Fife, the Hon. Mrs Hope, a son.

7 At Hull, the Lady of Captain Inches, Royal Marines, a son

8. At Edinburgh, the Lady of David Boyle, Esq. Solicitor General, a daughter

9. At Lee, Mrs Lockhart, a daughter.

11. At her Father's house in Grosvenor Place, London, the wife of Capt. George Taylor, of the 21st Light Dragoons, a son and heir.

DEATHS.

April 1806. In the Marhatta Country, aged 27, Capt. Thos. White, 9th regiment Native Infantry, second son of Mr Patrick White, Leith

Aug. At Surat, in India, James M'Kenzie, Esq. of Forret.

—. At Futty Ghur, in India, Lieut. Col. Andrew Fraser, of the Bengal artillery.

—. At Madras, George Houstoun, Esq. of the civil service.

Oct. On his passage from Vizagapatam to Madras, Capt. James Young of Netherfield, of the 9th native infantry.

Nov. 14. At Poonah, Lieut. James Stuart, of the second battalion 5th regiment of Native Infantry, eldest son of the late William Steuart Esq. advocate, Edinburgh, most deservedly regretted by the officers of the corps, who erected a monument to his memory, with an inscription expressive of their regard.

26. At Bombay, Archibald Little, Esq. Surgeon on the Bombay Establishment. He was an honest worthy man; and his loss is most sincerely lamented.

Jan. 18. 1807. At Jamaica, parish of Westmoreland, Alexander Rose, Esq. much regretted.

Feb. At Cariacou, one of the Grenadines, where he had resided many years, Alexander Turnbull, Esq. much and very justly regretted.

Feb At Kingston, Jamaica, James Cleghorn, Esq. after a residence of upwards of 30 years, sincerely regretted.

March 13. At Dominica, Mr Kinloch Hendrie, son of Mr Alexander Hendrie, late merchant in Edinburgh.

—. At Trinidad, of the yellow fever, Mr James Beatson, eldest son of Henry Beatson, Esq. Commander of the Princess Elizabeth Excise Revenue yacht, on the Scotch establishment.

— At Ditto, of the same fever, Mr John M'Aulay, merchant, Glasgow.

—. At Ditto, of the same fever, Mr Charles Clay, late of Northumberland.

24. At Ditto, Major William Baillie, of the 8th West India regiment, eldest son of Alexander Baillie, Esq. of Knockbroke, Ross-shire.

—. In the island of St Martin's, West Indies, Mr John Scott, son of Mr Gavin Scott, farmer, Auchinglen, near Lanark.

April 10. At Kingston, Jamaica, Allan Scott Buchanan, Esq. formerly of Glasgow.

14. At Trinidad, Capt. George Service, of the ship Jane of Greenock.

—. In the West Indies, Colonel Carter of the 8th West India regiment

Lately, in Switzerland, at a very advanced age, M. Charles De Lolme. This distinguished, but rather eccentric literary character, was the author of that able work entitled, *The Constitution of England*, and of several pamphlets and periodical essays published in this country.

—. At Southwick, Robert Baillie, Esq. of Mayville.

—. At Forfar, in the 69th year of his age, after a few hours illness, Mr Alexander Aitken, preacher of the gospel there, greatly esteemed in his day as a scholar and able preacher.

18. Mr John Galbraith of Aber.

—. At Girvan, Capt. James Breckenridge, of the first regiment of Ayrshire volunteers.

18. At Hermiston, Mr John Hill, farmer at Long Hermiston.

19. At Liverpool, Mrs E. Johnston, spouse of Mr John Cairns, merchant in Liverpool, and eldest daughter of Mr John Johnston, Ayr.

20. At

April 20. At Elie, in Fife, Mr Matthew Taylor, parochial schoolmaster there.

21. At Drip-hill, near Stirling, in the 72d year of his age, Mr Alexander Blackadder, late factor on the estate of Blair-Drummond, which office he held for the space of forty years, and fulfilled the duties of it with the most assiduous attention, both to the interest of the landlord and tenant.

27. At Jedburgh, Mr Charles Murray, writer.

28. At Leith, Mrs Christian Waters, spouse of Mr Benjamin Waters, merchant there.

28. At Fraserburgh, in the 87th year of his age, Mr William Mackintosh.

—. The Right Hon. Ralph Earl of Ross, one of the representative Peers of Ireland. He is succeeded by his nephew Sir Lawrence Parsons.

—. At Bristol, Mungo Forbes, Esq. late of Jamaica.

—. At London, Mrs Kemble, mother of the celebrated Mrs Siddons, and of the Mess. Kembles.

29. At Edinburgh, Robert C. Nasmyth, third son of Sir James Nasmyth, Bart.

29. At Johnstone, aged 32, John King, Esq.

— At Paris, in the 85th year of her age, the Rt. Hon. Lady Anastasia Stafford Howard, Baroness of Stafford, only surviving daughter and heiress of William Earl of Stafford, who died in 1794.

May 2. At Edinburgh, Miss Rachael Kinloch, daughter of the deceased David Kinloch, Esq. of Kilrie.

2. At Ditto, William M'Cheyne, only son of Lieutenant and Adjutant Robert M'Cheyne, 64th regiment.

6. At London, after two days illness, of an inflammation in his bowels, J. P. Hankey, Esq. banker and alderman. He was nominated a candidate to represent the city of London in Parliament on the day of his death, and with every prospect of success, as he was very popular, and stood second on the poll. He has left a disconsolate widow (the daughter of William Alexander, Esq. formerly an eminent banker in Edinburgh) and four young children.

14. At Iver Lodge, Bucks, Bruce Boswell, Esq.

18. At Salthill, of a few days illness, in his 32d year, his Serene Highness Antony Philip Duc de Montpensier, brother of the Duc d'Orleans, first Prince of the Blood-royal of France. The body was brought to London on the 25th. By order of Monsieur, it was delivered to the Abbe Bouret, Principal of the French chapel in King street, Portman-square. It lay in state in the chapel all night, and next day high mass was celebrated in the presence of the Duc de Bourbon, uncle to the deceased, the Count de Chastre, Minister to Louis XVIII. and several other persons of distinction, who afterwards attended the funeral, which took place in Henry VII's chapel, Westminster-abbey. The carriages of our own Princes, and those of several distinguished personages, closed the procession.

18. At Windsor Castle, aged 86, the Right Rev. Dr John Douglas, Lord Bishop of Salisbury. He was born in 1721, and was son of Mr Archibald Douglas, a respectable merchant at the port of Pittenweem, in Fifeshire. His grandfather (being a younger brother of the family of Douglas of Tulliquhilly, in the shire of Kinross, which is one of the oldest branches of the house of Douglas now in existence) was an eminent clergyman of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and the immediate successor of Bishop Burnet in the living of Salton, in East Lothian, from which preferment he was ejected at the Revolution, when Presbyterianism was established in Scotland. Dr Douglas was the author of several literary works, and was a member of the celebrated club, of which Dr Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr Burke, Mr Boswell, Dr Goldsmith, and other distinguished men, were members.

—. At London, Sir James Durno, Knt. his Majesty's Consul at Memel, &c. He was born in Aberdeen, and was a man of great commercial abilities, and was several times intrusted by Ministry with special commissions of political importance, which he executed with much address and integrity, and gained the approbation of his Sovereign, who, on his return, was pleased to confer on him the honour of Knighthood. He died in the 58th year of his age, universally lamented.

—. At Bath, Sir H. Dillon Massey, Bart.

21. At Hawick, Isabella Dickson, wife of Mr William Richardson, and daughter of Mr James Dickson, merchant there.

21. At his house at Edlington, in Lincolnshire, Henry Short, Esq. formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal Dragoons.

23. At Kelvinside House, Thomas Lethan, Esq. of Kelvinside.

— At his seat near Castlemartyr, Dublin county, after a severe illness, the Right Hon. Richard Boyle, Earl of Shannon, K.P.

23. At Aberdeen, Mr John Davidson, goldsmith there. Mr Davidson has bequeathed the sum of 1000l. sterling, to be vested on security, in the hands of the Treasurer of Aberdeen, until it accumulate to the principal sum of 1100l. the annual-rent whereof his trustees are appointed to ap-

apply in founding a school for the education, gratis, of the children of the white-fishers and pilots in and about Footdee, as well as the children of such seafaring people in the neighbourhood as cannot afford them proper education. His trustees for this mortification are the Provost, the Master of Mortifications, and the youngest Minister all of Aberdeen, and the Minister established at Footdee.

May 23. At Glasgow, aged 18, Miss Mary Smith, daughter of Mr John Smith, jun. bookseller.

23. At Greenside House, aged 76, Mr James Marshall writer to the signet.

23. At Spittal House, parish of Stonehouse, Gavin Haddow, Esq. of Spittal, in the 69th year of his age.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Purves, merchant.

—. At Liverpool, Mr Daniel Robertson, jun. merchant there.

—. At Ditto, Mr Thomas Milner, bookseller there.

24. At Leith, Mr Thomas Brown, printer and editor of the Leith Commercial List.

24. At Torrs, Renfrewshire, David Colquhoun, Esq. of Torrs, late surgeon in Greenock.

24. At Cramond, Mr James Robb, brewer there.

24. At Dunbar, Captain John Fraser, of the Inverness-shire militia.

—. At Aberdeen, Miss Frances Forbes of Schivas.

25. At Carlisle, at the advanced age of 92, Mrs Brougham, relict of Henry Brougham, Esq. of Brougham-hall, Westmoreland.

25. At St Andrew's, Nicolas Vilant, Esq. Professor of Mathematics in the United College of St Andrew's.

25. At London, after a long and most severe illness, the Right Hon. Lady Walpole.

—. At Kent, in her 89th year, Mrs Hardinge, relict of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. and sister to the late Earl Cambden.

26. At London, Nicholas Bond, Esq. one of the Police Magistrates for the city of Westminster.

—. At Ditto, Miss Jessy Barker, youngest daughter of the late Robert Barker, Esq. of the Panorama, Leicester-square.

26. At Middleton House, the infant daughter of Major Hepburn Mitchelson of Middleton.

26. At Arbroath, the Rev. Wm. Bruce, late minister of the English Chapel there.

27. At Boreland, Miss Jean M'Clacharty, youngest daughter of Mr James Mac-Clacharty.

27. At Edinburgh, Mrs Euphan Arnot, wife of Mr John Kirkland, baker in Edinburgh.

28. At Ditto, Miss Anne Renata Ogilvie, fourth daughter of Adam Ogilvie, Esq. of Hartwoodmyres.

28. At Standarts, Mr John Lee, late of Little Pinkerton, aged 74.

28. At Aberdeen, aged 42, Dr Geo. Donaldson, late of St George's East, Jamaica.

28. At Ditto, in the 74th year of her age, Mrs Elizabeth Kerr, relict of the deceased Rev. James Milne, late of Ellon.

31. At Dumfries, Mrs Thomson, relict of the late Captain James Thomson of that place.

31. At Newton, near Paisley, Mr Hew Snodgrass, writer.

—. At Powis Place, Mrs Mary Mitchell, formerly of Aberdeen, and late of Holloway Down, in Essex, aged 78.

—. At London, Mrs Pierce, relict of the late unfortunate Captain Pierce, Commander of the Halsewell East Indiaman, in which ship he perished, with two of his daughters and several other friends, in the year 1786.

—, William Paterson, M. D. long an eminent physician of Derry.

—. At Londonderry, Oswald Smyth, Esq.

—. At Newton Limavady, in the county of Londonderry, Robert Campbell, Esq. one of the oldest and best established bleachers in the north of Ireland.

—. At Waterford, Captain James Hamilton, of the third garrison battalion, eldest son of the late Mr James Hamilton of Stevenson, Lanarkshire.

—. At Dublin, Sir Boyle Roche, Bart.—In the early part of his life, Sir Boyle, as an officer, distinguished his courage in America, and particularly at the assault of the Moro-fort at the Havannah. Upon retiring from the army he obtained a seat in Parliament, where he was always heard with the most favourable attention; and while he sometimes excited bursts of laughter by his eccentricity, oftentimes of applause, he never failed to impress upon his audience principles of loyalty and patriotism.—A braver Soldier—a more honourable gentleman—or a truer patriot than Sir Boyle Roche, has not been left behind him.

—. Mr James Ferguson of Ballycloughan, in the 74th year of his age.

—. At Perth, Mrs Spiers, relict of Mr Speirs, of the Customs, England, and mother of Mr Thomas Speirs, Port Supervisor of Excise, Greenock.

—. At Mauchlin, Janet Caldwell, aged 61, widow of Robert Wilson, who, during the last six years of her life, had been tapped for a dropsy 74 times, and 3388 pints of water drawn off.

June 1

June 1. At London, at an advanced age, Adam Glegg, Esq. many years Chief Magistrate of Montrose. He lived beloved and respected, and has died sincerely regretted by a very numerous family and an extensive acquaintance.

3. At London, Lieut. Col. John Harris.

4. At Kinmundy, Mrs Ferguson of Kinmundy.

4. At London, Charles Laughlan, Esq. Jamaica merchant. He was run over by a gentleman's carriage, and died in a few hours afterwards.

5. At Edinburgh, aged 43, William Beveridge, Esq. writer to the signet, Solicitor for the General Post Office.

5. At Leith, Mr Andrew Alison, ropemaker.

—. At London, of a deep decline, Mrs Martyr, an eminent vocal performer at Covent Garden Theatre.

6. At Cromarty, Mrs Anne M'Kenzie, spouse of Captain William Swan, and daughter of the late Simon M'Kenzie, Esq. of Scatsburn.

6. At Edinburgh, aged 52, John Hamilton, Esq. of Polmont Bank, and late merchant and ship owner at Grangemouth.

7. At Culross, Miss Christian Wardlaw, third daughter of the late Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie Bart.

7. At Haddington, Mrs Mary Somerville, wife of the Rev. Mr Robert Chalmers minister of the gospel there.

7. At Clifton, Lady Ann Maria Pelham Cotton, sister to the Duke of Newcastle. Her Ladyship was in the 23d year of her age, and was married in 1802, to Colonel (now Major-General) Cotton, eldest son of Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton Bart.

8. At Edinburgh, aged 40, Mrs Jane Campbell, wife of John M'Neil, younger of Gigha, Esq. and eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Ilay Campbell, Lord President of the Court of session.

9. At London, aged 19, Miss Rutherford, eldest daughter of John Rutherford, Esq. of Woburn place, Russell-square.

9. At Edinburgh, Robert Bow, second son of Mr Robert Bow, merchant.

11. At Layfield House, Mrs Isabella Law, wife of John Berry of Layfield Esq.

13. At Edinburgh, aged 55, Mrs Helen Dunbar, eldest daughter of the late Sir James Dunbar of Mochrum, Bart. and wife of William Copland, Esq. of Collieston.

Price of Stocks.

1807.	Bank Stock	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
June 1.	282	1 2 pr	63 7/8
8.	——	1 1/2 ...	64
15.	285	1 1/2 ...	64 1/2 5/8
22.	284 1/2	1 1/4 ...	64 1/2 3/4

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1807.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
June 1.	70	79	30	34	22	30	48	60
8.	70	80	29	35	22	31	48	65
15.	68	78	30	38	24	33	50	70
22.	66	76	30	38	25	34	40	60

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1807.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
June 5	39 0	30 0	25 0	25 0
12.	41 0	28 0	25 0	24 0
19.	41 0	30 0	26 0	26 0
26.	42 0	32 0	26 0	27 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1807.	Oatmeal			Pease & Barley Meal.		
	Bolls.	Price.		Bolls.	Price.	
		d.	d.		d.	d.
June 2	200	19	18 1/4	...	15	13
9.	260	19	18 1/2	40	15	13
16.	340	19	18 1/2	58	15	13
23	290	20	19	48	15	13

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. M. C. is received, and will appear in our next, tho' some slight retrenchments will be necessary. The piece to which he alludes has been received.

N. will also be inserted, provided the author has no objection to a few of the expressions being qualified.

Ignoramus will appear in our next.

Amator has some poetical merit, but his versification is still incorrect. His pieces are under consideration.

KILRAVOCK CASTLE.